

NEW YORK  
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Pearl Street.

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CHICAGO  
Rialto Bldg.  
133-135 Dearborn St.

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, APRIL 20, 1899.

No. 17

**THE BRISTOL COMPANY, WATERBURY, CONN.**  
Recording Thermometers, Pressure Gauges and Electrical Instruments. Thermometers for Cold Storage Rooms. Send for Circulars.

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## TABER ROTARY PUMPS

Durable and  
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17 and up	\$2.60
12 to 17 lbs.	2.20
9 " 12 "	1.70
7 " 9 "	1.30
5 " 7 "	.85
4 " 5 "	.60

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cured for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

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SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS, PELTS.

A SPECIALTY.

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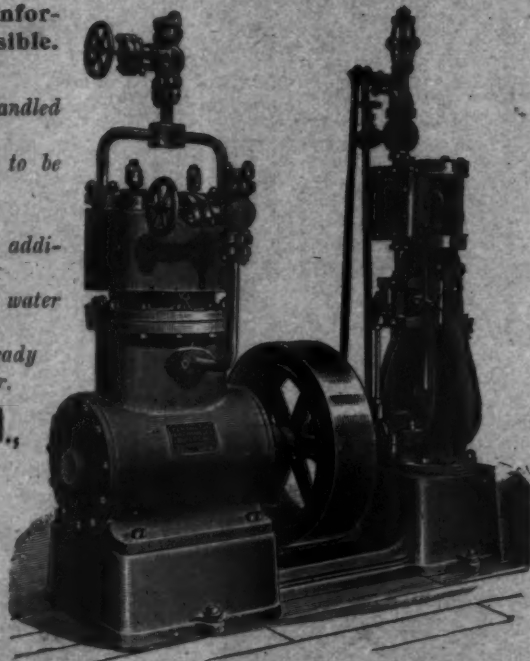
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**PRESERVATIVE**

For FRESH MEAT, TENDERLOIN, POULTRY, PORK & LIVER SAUSAGE, SAUSAGE MEAT, ETC. IT KEEPS THEM FRESH, SWEET AND JUICY.

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For CHOPPED MEAT, CUTS, LOINS, HAMBURGER STEAK, ETC. A white powder that gives Meat a handsome red color and keeps it sweet and wholesome.

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FANCY SAUSAGES A  
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Address all correspondence to 60 Board of Trade,

**CHICAGO.**

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For Caulking Floors, for interior angles of Packing Cases, Tops of Railway Carriages, for coating the interior of Galvanic Batteries, and for other telegraphic purposes; for joints in Iron and Wood Gutters, also Ice House, Slaughterhouse and Stable Floors; for making refrigerators air-tight, and other purposes too numerous to mention.

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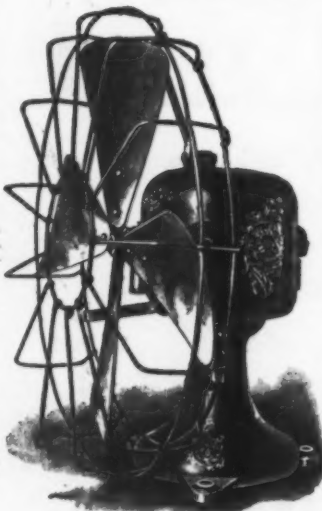
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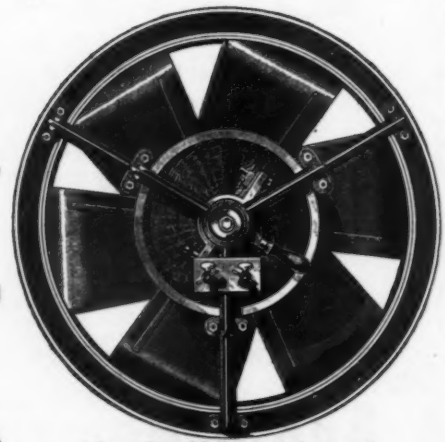


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An advertisement in this paper brings  
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buyers in the trade.

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- Ammonia**  
National Ammonia Co.
- Ammonia Fittings**  
Tight Joint Co.
- Architects.**  
Lees, Son & Co.  
Perrin, Wm. R. & Co.
- Asbestos Roofing.**  
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- Asphalt.**  
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- Belt Dressing.**  
Oiling-Surface Mfg. Co.
- Blowers.**  
American Blower Co.
- Boilers.**  
Leffel & Co.
- Bone Crushers.**  
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.
- Books.**  
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The Red Book (Lard and Varnish Manufacture).  
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).  
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).  
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.  
Sausage Recipes.  
Secrets of Canning.  
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.  
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- Borax.**  
Pacific Coast Borax Co.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Boracic Acid.**  
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
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Hoefgen, E. (Germany).  
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- Harness Oil.**  
Standard Oil Co.
- Hides.**  
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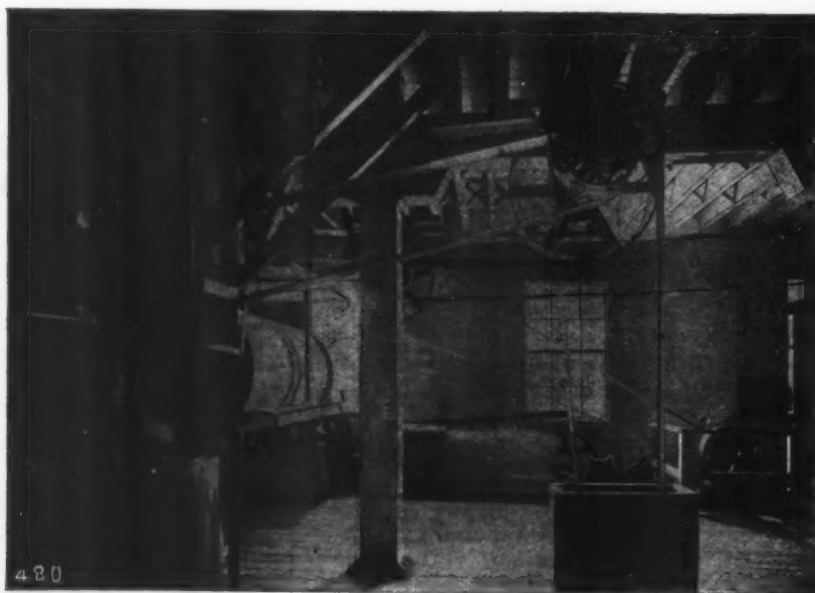
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Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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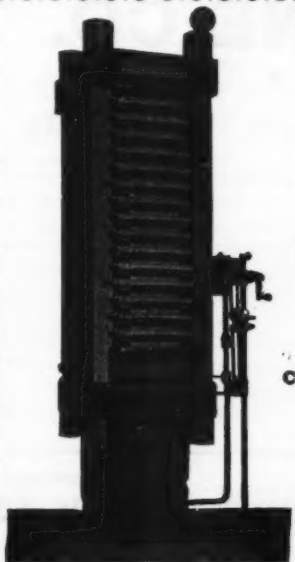
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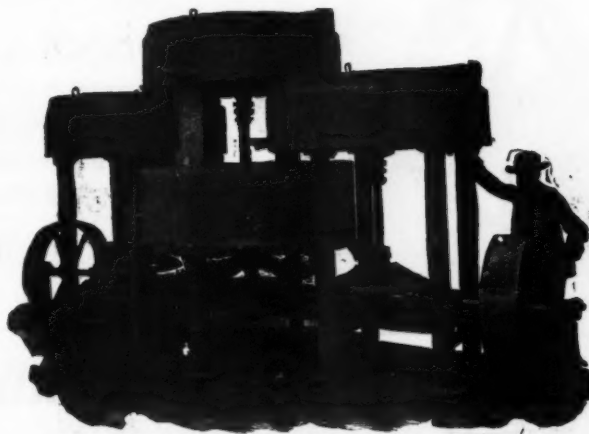
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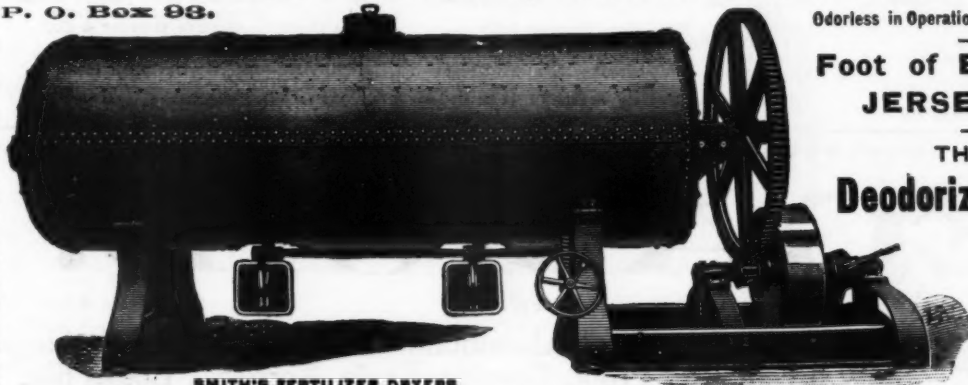
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Springfield, O.)

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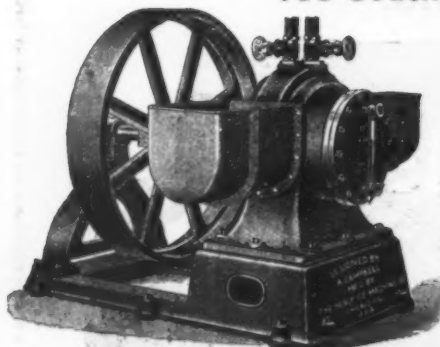
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The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the United States.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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## OUR NEW OFFICES.

The numerous warm friends of The National Provisioner, now more numerous and warmer than ever, will be pleased to learn that from May 1 larger and more accessible quarters will be entered for occupancy by our editorial and business offices. Our Western headquarters in Chicago remain in the same large and convenient building (the Rialto) adjoining the Board of Trade, but are transferred to more commodious and generally better rooms. The Eastern offices, however, have left the dear old quarters in Pearl street, where The National Provisioner was nursed through all the unavoidable infant troubles, where it has grown from year to year in strength and in favor, and where, since the change in ownership and management of about a year ago, it has achieved its phenomenal successes as the organ, friend and adviser of the great American meat and provision trade. It was certainly not from a mere desire of change that The National Provisioner left its old quarters of many years, but it had become our duty to the great trade we represent to enlarge our offices and to remove them to the center of newspaperdom.

The National Provisioner's Eastern editorial and business offices within a day or two will occupy rooms 1503 to 1508 in the great modern giant building No. 150 Nassau street, facing City Hall Park, situated in the very center of metropolitan press quarters. The Laboratory Department of The National Provisioner, analytical and consulting chemists of the New York Produce Exchange, will occupy rooms 2021 to 2023 in the same building. In any and all of its departments and offices The National Provisioner will continue to be at the service of the trade. We shall be pleased both in the West and in the East, to welcome our friends in our offices and to assist them in every way possible. The National Provisioner, now more than ever the recognized organ of the meat and provision trade of the United States and Canada, will, in its new quarters, not only maintain its recently acquired noble position in the front ranks of trade journalism, but will continually progress in the right direction. As an honest, clean, independent and trustworthy trade journal, giving the best and most reliable information about facts and knowledge of the trade, The National Provisioner has absolutely no rival in its lines and few equals in the trade press generally. This policy of its editor will, to say the least, not be changed in our new offices.

## THE SIMPLE WISEACRE.

If ignorance were not colossal, but a pad of pins instead, the person who constantly thrusts himself against it would have a painful consciousness of his mistake and hurriedly desist. The other day a legislator in Missouri introduced a bill into the lawmaking body of which he was a member to make packers put on it the date at which each can was packed. Before the bill got very far the introducer moved to have it killed. This was done. The honorable gentleman found that he was at-

tacking a native industry, inasmuch as the outside canners would ship in undated goods in "original packages" and he could not stop them. He also learned that once meat was properly canned and hermetically sealed it was dead to the world, and age made no difference in it. We could have informed this legislator—his name is Smith—that canned meats ranging in ages from one to twenty years old could be placed before him opened, and he could not pick out the young from the old. Then, why all this legislative nonsense? It is popular to play Quixote these days.

## OUR TRADE PILOT.

For generations of our political history economists and statesmen have been endeavoring to find a natural product which would at the same time be the source of industrial and commercial strength at home and a leader of our commerce into the competition of the outer world. Artificial tariff gates were, for a time, used to fence in and shepherd our manufacturing industries until they should have the growth and the strength to walk forth to conquer the foreign markets for us. This fostering failed in a measure. It distinctly failed to provide a healthy leader to pilot their products abroad from their native heath. Legislative devices were then placed on the statute books: Such, for instance, as the admission, free of duty, of raw materials entering into the manufacture of articles which might with such an advantage meet their foreign competitors more successfully. Another statutory device was the custom-house rebate under certain conditions.

It is not our purpose to discuss the folly or the wisdom of any of these things, nor to criticize the wisdom of statesmen who patriotically labored at the same time for both the internal development of American enterprises at home and the pushing of American commodities abroad.

Our purpose in drawing attention to these efforts is to remind the government that in the great meat and provision industries of the United States we have the identical thing which Congress has industriously tried to create from among the other of our many important enterprises. Having discovered this vast industry which, after feeding our own people, takes its surplus to the gates of Europe and gets in even in the face of adverse obstacles, the government should give it every assistance possible. All the meat trade asks of Europe is: "Throw open your gates. We ask no special favors."

In bending every legislative and diplomatic energy to accomplish this one object our government will strengthen America's biggest industry and give great life and expansion to not only the meat interests but to all of the subordinate interests influenced thereby. Such successful diplomacy will benefit every man who kills a beef in this country. It will affect the hide, leather and tanning industries; the tallow, oleo, glue and fertilizer industries; the felt, margarine, butter and cheese industries; the soap, glycerine, and other side industries. It would be greater life to refrig-



eration, electricity, chemicals; the whole range of our feeding, and vast by-product manufactories. It will build and sustain the strongest vertebrae in our industrial backbone.

The upbuilding of this enormous industry and its offshoots has heretofore been practically left to the private enterprise and business ingenuity of the packers themselves. They have received, virtually, no governmental assistance at home or abroad. On the contrary, until recently, foreign powers have been allowed to erect barriers while our State Department showed very little zeal either to destroy these or to prevent them. Congress, too, has kept its back to the "cow interests," and very much hampered our native enterprises of this class, either by positively unfriendly acts, or the treasury, interpreting national statutes, has ruled adversely to our own people. The commercial value of every hide on every animal is affected by every free entry of a foreign one into competition. It is high time that our government should turn its closest attention, and bend its greatest energy to clearing the foreign markets of their barricades, and at the same time do some home favors to these great meat and provision interests.

There is not another industry so large, or so important, or so independently strong in this country as its young packing industry, and not one which is so capable of carrying the country's commercial flag successfully into the outer markets where people whom we can feed are hungry. The meat industry of the United States is America's trade pilot into the outer world. And when we ask the government to encourage it we feel that every stock owner, every farmer, and every American workman is behind the request, and that every business affected will welcome such aid.

#### A DEPARTMENT OF TRADE.

The British government will at once establish a Department of Commerce under the auspices of the Board of Trade. It will be a government department, "in which will be focussed all the information which now exists in the various departments, so that any commercial man may be able to go to the office and obtain intelligence in a business-like way." In speaking of this sensible, and commendable decision of his government Mr. Ritchie, the President of the Board of Trade, says:

"This department is to be conducted by a committee which will be drawn from the India office, the Foreign Office, and the Colonial Office, and will have added to it certain commercial men. In addition to that, there will be a sum upon the Foreign Office estimate for obtaining, by means of specially appointed persons, special commercial intelligence abroad. We also intend to publish the Board of Trade Journal weekly instead of monthly."

We do not charge the English government a cent for so readily following for its own commercial interests the suggestion we offered our own government some time ago, and which we have urged in our editorial columns.

There should be a Department of Commerce at Washington, and special business agents to feed it with business information for the use of our people. The world is open-

ing from a commercial standpoint. We should study the requirements of all markets and tastes, and customs everywhere for the sake of the development of our foreign trade and, hence, of our home industries, and not leave to our business concerns the expensive burden of finding markets by experiment, or by some lucky accident.

#### A NATIVE RATION OR NEW COMPONENT.

People may be two-faced. In fact, figuratively speaking, the Janus-faced man is numerous. But people are not reversible. Certain things are bred in them, and certain things are trained into them. You can coax out what has been trained in, but a new man must be created before the instincts of the individual are reversed. In this subtlety we are referring to our new people, the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos, as well as to our friends, the Cubans, who will, ere long, conduct their own affairs. We are now viewing them from a trade standpoint, and more narrowly still, from a feeding standpoint.

Barring the cannibal and the American negro, the indigenous races of hot climates eat very little meat. Nature teaches them, and nature taught them ages ago, that meat made people hot. Blood-boiling food was, therefore, avoided. As they ate but sparingly of the flesh at hand, they will equally avoid that which may be sent them when the ground of their own lands yields another food. The American enterprise which would feed these races must look to a vegetable diet, seasoned with fat or meat of some kind. There is a flattering opening here for a new package with which to cultivate the trade of communities of this kind. China might be invaded with canned chow-chow, or tinned choptsue. Our new citizens may be dietetically won and held with canned rice, or some other canned vegetable with a meat component. The field is worth investigating. From our knowledge of these native races the most successful food for this trade will imitate their former diet.

#### GONE FROM THE RANGES.

"They've taken the horns off of the steers. When they take the six-shooter from the cowboys, and the flask of whiskey from his pocket, Texas won't be worth living in any more."

The above lament from a ranger cowboy, who visited the New York markets recently, portrays a changed state of affairs not only in the "Lone Star" State, but up through the West. The range has practically lost its tall, long-legged, sharp-baunched, sinewy steer whose fierce horns acted as forward pickets for the nervous frame behind them. His defenses have been knocked off to quiet him. His species has been crossed to shorten his waist and legs, and to broaden and round him up for a more luscious steak. He travels less, worries less, and loses less weight. He takes up but a short stay on the grasses of the prairies and then begins the serious problem of eating for beef, for the latter day eater will

not eat Texas steer or old prairie frames. Truly, the fierce animal known to history as the "Texas steer" has passed into tradition and the museums, both for the good of his mother state and for the meat trade which is now figuring out every inch of bone and cow area, and developing the scientific facts of breeding and feeding which will lessen the bone and increase the flesh. This dispenses with the pronged area of the head, shortens the slab of the neck, and cuts out the valleys of the flanks, and the pinnacles on the hips, but the result yields more and better beef for trade and the table. We can not drop any tears to the long-horned range steer while welcoming his chunky, beef-built substitute. Vale.

#### OUR SAUSAGE BOOK.

Owing to unavoidable delays incident to the publication of a technical work which will stand as a medium of valuable reference by a large and particular constituency, our book, on The Manufacture of Sausages has not been issued at the time we expected when the work was first put in course of preparation. We are confident, however, barring any further unfortunate delay, that the book, which is now in press, will be ready for distribution among the justly impatient subscribers by May 15. By way of consolation, however, to those who are kept waiting, we will add that the delay has afforded us an opportunity to vastly improve the book by adding a number of the very latest recipes and other valuable information. Considerable labor and expense have been put on the publication and when issued it will be a work which will be a necessary addition to the business and technical information of packers, butchers and sausage-makers.

#### CUDAHYS GOING TO KANSAS CITY.

Wednesday we received information from a very reliable source that Kingan & Co. had sold a packing plant to the Kansas City (Mo.) stockyards, and that the purchase had been made on behalf of the Cudahy Packing Company of South Omaha, Neb. The sale was made on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th inst. We at once wired the parties interested and are now able to state on the authority of the Cudahy Packing Company that the transaction is an accomplished fact. In connection with the confirmation of this important fact we are in a position to state that plans are now being made for a large modern plant to be erected by the big South Omaha packers on their newly-acquired site in Kansas City.

The property referred to is, we believe, the site of the old Reid Brothers' plant, which was burned down about a year ago. It was never rebuilt. It is, therefore, only the site which the Cudahy Packing Company has purchased. It is located opposite the plant of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

This is one of the most important of all the recent big moves in the packing trade.

#### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The sales of oleo oil in Rotterdam in the preceding week exceeded 6,000 tierces, the supplies on hand in Rotterdam at the opening of the week less than 1,000 tierces, and choice oil selling freely at 48 florins. Market strong. No change to report in the price of neutral lard, and a fair export demand doing in same.

# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the c t., in tes., pork and beef by the hbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

#### A FAIRLY STEADY MARKET—NOT MUCH OF A VARIATION LOOKED FOR—THE PRODUCTS CHEAP WITH THE COST OF HOGS—EXPORT DEMANDS NOT SATISFACTORY—STOCKS ACCUMULATING.

There has been very little developing through the week that could be taken up as at all encouraging for a new change of the market to more substantial conditions. There is no question but that all around the hog products are considered cheap by relation with the cost of hogs, while that they ought to draw away to a permanently stronger basis is conceded. But the trouble is that there are too many hogs arriving, while the export demands for the products are less than had been exported, and their stocks, it is believed, are increasing.

Yet the figures show that the arrivals of hogs are not as large as at this time last year, however much increased they are over the previous week, through which period they were exceptionally moderate. It is quite probable that there will not be from this along the hindrance to the regular shipments of the swine forward that prevailed last week in the farmers then being more than usually busy in catching up over-delayed farm work, while that the near future showing of these hog supplies upon marketable points will be watched with increased interest, and is likely to determine the course of the market for the products. A healthier tone to the situation for lard and meats would probably give them increased export demands. Aside from the fact that the Continent is depending a little more this season upon out-turns from its home-grown hogs, there is no question but that it has partly suspended buying orders by reason of the tame look of affairs here for some time. The packers had naturally wanted to keep prices of hogs from at least further advancing in consideration of their marketable values being in relation above those of the products, and trade held back from participating in any bullish temper that had been shown at times by the outsiders. This outside speculative sentiment has now become so tame that it is almost impossible to get it to show any interest over taking a turn for better figures, while this general dullness over speculation has taken the snap out of other efforts made for a little more strength. Whatever reaction had taken place from weakness early in the week to later a little steadier prices had been more the outcome from packers buying. Previously for two or three days there had been added discouragement to the moderate outside long interest, and which had turned its attention a little to the July option, and by which even this later month was unloaded, while the carrying charges were slightly widened from May to July; this was provoked, then, by a larger supply of swine, but which could have been counted upon as delayed shipments in consideration of the very moderate receipts early in the previous week. More recently these swine supplies have been of a less liberal order, while, as before re-

marked, they have been generally for some few days less than for the corresponding time last year. The packers seemingly believe in a better future for the market later on, as they have been the principal buyers again this week, while they are holding essentially all offerings that come out of the May and July options. But it is clear that better export demands will have to develop before the position can be arranged for a permanent advance. It is believed that the stocks are steadily accumulating moderately, while there is a good deal of interest expressed over the extent of their showing with the close of the month. The swine supplies show more largely good, desirable packing averages, and are especially adding to the lard production. There is no question but that the consumption of lard is liberal in Europe, and that the compounds are freely wanted there by the consumers, but that the Continent is meeting its home wants more liberally than usual with its own makes of compounds, while that it is using its supplies of pure lard sufficiently to keeping its stocks down well, and that it would be inclined to buy more freely if it felt certain that all weakness was eliminated from this country's market, or if there was a quickened look to the markets here to indicate a permanently firmer tendency seems certain, since current prices are cheap enough to keep alive recent full trading with its consumers. A corresponding conservative temper prevails among the English shippers, who seem to be getting nearly all they want from contract deliveries, and display little new interest. Something like the outside interest over buying which prevailed two or three months since would probably be better appreciated now, while it would undoubtedly receive more substantial help from packers in consideration of the general surroundings of the market. It will require a marked effort without this outside speculation, which latter seems likely to remain dull for some time, to do more in the near future than make small changes to better figures, while any exported improvement in the export demand would not be likely to accomplish much that way. It looks now as though it would be impossible to get a material drift for ventures upon either the long or short side of the market on the part of the outside investors, unless it is first started in grain, while the speculation in the latter has been less significant this week than last, and will depend in the future chiefly upon the nature of the crop reports. The home demands for meats and lard have been improving at the West. There are a freer number of shipments taking place there to the South and Southwest, especially of the various cuts of meats, as following the more general resumption of work there for the planting season, while the belief is that these home demands will increase from this along.

In New York there is a little more doing in Continent lard, and better distributions of small packages, while the compound lard prices are held fairly steady, in consideration of the firm cost of cotton oil and the oleo stearine, and the product is taken up more freely by the home trade. The city cutters have a much better sale for hams, and at stronger prices, and they are enabled as well to sell pickled bellies and shoulders with a little more freedom, while supporting a steadier line of prices. The English shippers have been very quiet here for Western lard, and have bought more moderately lately city lard

and bellies. Most of the trading this week here in meats has come from surrounding markets.

The Cuba and Porto Rico demands here have fallen off, and are now quite small, since seemingly full supplies are held down there for near use.

Export sales here last week were 500 tes. Western steam lard, 475 tes. city do., 125 boxes bellies, 75 tes. do. and 250 boxes Eastern backs.

Beef, city extra India mess has had some English demand at a steady price, with \$13.50 quoted, and 350 tes. sold. Barrels have moderate demand, and mess at \$8.50@9.00; packer at \$9.00@10.00; family at \$10.50@11.00.

Beef hams are firm and moderately active; car lots at \$19.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,286 barrels pork, 13,504,132 pounds lard, and 14,901,447 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 6,297 barrels pork, 10,228,587 pounds lard, and 16,992,637 pounds meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 3,468 barrels pork, 7,956,809 pounds lard, and 16,018,209 pounds meats; corresponding week last year: 2,410 barrels pork, 7,963,030 pounds lard, and 16,428,916 pounds meats.

Canned meats are moving but moderately well for export, and home trade at steady prices. Corned and roast beef, 1lb cans, at \$1.15, 2-lb do. at \$2.10, 4-lb do. at \$4.00, 6-lb do. at \$6.85, 14-lb do. at \$14.75.

On Saturday, 22, hog receipts West 52,000 head; last year, 54,000. The products were a little upset by the larger receipts of hogs than had been looked for and expectations of the then coming week's supplies, and were more freely offered while dull on speculative account. The declines of the day were 5 points all around on pork, lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.52½c.; city do. sold at 5.15c. for 150 tes. Refined lard at 5.75c. for Continent, 6.25c. for South America, 7.35c. for do. kegs. Of mess pork, sales of 175 barrels at \$8.75 to \$9.25; city family do. at \$10.50. Hogs at 5½@5¾c. The city cut meats sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4½@4¾c., 1,800 pickled hams at 7¼@7½c., and 15,000 lb pickled bellies at 5@5½c. for 12-lb average, 5¼c. for 10-lb average, and 5c. for 14-lb average.

On Monday hog receipts West, 74,000; last year, 88,000. The products opened weak on the liberal supplies of hogs and their lower prices. There was attempted liberal selling of both May and July by the largest holders. There was early an attempt to prevent a decline, followed by reserved buying. The carrying charges were widened. Outsiders were very indifferent. The declines for the day were 12c. for pork, 5 points for lard and 2 to 5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.47½c.; sales of 140 tes. city do. at 5.1c. Refined lard at 5.65c. for Continent, 6.25c. for South America, 7.35c. for do., kegs. Compound lard at 4½@4¾c. In pork, sales of 200 barrels mess at \$8.75@9.25, 75 barrels city family at \$1.50, short clear at \$10.00@12.00. In city cut meats, sales of 2,000 pickled shoulders at 4½@4¾c., 3,000 pickled hams at 7¼@7½c., 25,000 pounds pickled bellies at 5@5½c. for 12-lb average, 5c. for 14-lb average, and 5¼c. for 10-lb do. Hogs at 5½@5¾c.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 79,000; last year, 91,000. The products opened strong despite larger receipts of hogs, but were for a while easier on the lower drift of grain, afterwards strengthening and closing 2 points up for the day, with good buying, and 3,000 tes. lard taken by the Anglo and International, while Armour was believed to be the chief buyer otherwise. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.47½c.; city do., at 5.10c. for 150 tes. Refined lard at 5.65c. for Continent, 6.25c. for South America, 7.35c. for do., kegs.



Compound lard at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. In pork, sales of 250 barrels mess at \$8.75@ $\$9.25$ , 50 barrels city family at \$10.50. Short clear at \$10.00@ $\$12.00$ . Hogs at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. In cut meats sales of 20,000 pounds pickled bellies at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 10-lb average, and  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 12-lb average; 2,000 pickled shoulders at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,500 pickled hams at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @8c.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 87,000; last year, 90,000. The products were a trifle firmer at times, but weakened under the large supplies of hogs, and closed unchanged to 2 points lower for the day. In New York, Western steam lard at  $5.47\frac{1}{2}$ c., city do. at  $5.10$ c. Refined lard at  $5.03$ c. for Continent,  $6.25$ c. for South America,  $7.35$ c. for do., kegs. Compound lard at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. Of pork, sales 125 barrels mess at  $\$8.75$ @ $\$9.25$ , city family at \$10.50. Hogs at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. Cut meats at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 12-lb and 10-lb average; pickled shoulders at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; pickled hams at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @8c.

On Thursday hog receipts west 73,000; last year, 72,000. The products were drifting easier on the hog supplies and in sympathy with grain, but more especially the former, while the close shows declines for the day of 5c for pork, 2@5 points for ribs. In New York, western steam lard at  $5.45$ ; sales of 150 tes city ditto at  $5.10$ ; compound lard at  $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. No other changes in prices.

On Friday hog receipts West 66,000; last year, 80,000. The products did not vary more than 2 to 5 points through the day, alternating easy and firm within that range, without more than moderate animation. The close was for the day 2c lower for pork, unchanged to 2 points higher on lard and unchanged to 2 points lower on ribs. In New York Western steam lard at  $\$5.45$ ; city ditto at  $\$5.10$ . Refined lard at  $\$5.65$  for Continent. Pork, cut meats and other products not changed for the day.

A corporation is forming at Raleigh, N. C., to build a cottonseed oil mill at Concord, in that State, the cost to be about \$40,000. Stock is fast being subscribed. W. R. Odell will in all likelihood be president of the company, and M. L. Buchanan secretary. Mr. Sandy Smith will manage the concern. All of these parties are Concord men.

It is reported that the negotiations for the purchase of a site for the Sunlight Soap Factory at Toronto, Canada, are drawing to a satisfactory close. The cost of the plant is estimated to be nearly \$25,000, part of which it is expected will be borne by the Dominion government.

## HATELY BROTHERS,

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PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW, OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

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PRODUCE EXCHANGE VAULTS, NEW YORK CITY.

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers.

Inspection Invited.

## SUMMARIZING FOR THE VERDICT.

The meat story is about told. The evidence is in, and the able war Court of Inquiry is ready to hand down its decision to the President. The world of trade and politics both have their ears open for the verdict. Those who are conscious of having done their duty are calmly awaiting that vindication from infamous charges which now make the accusers quail. The conclusions will not vindicate, exonerate, or sustain Gen. Miles. A forecast of the judgment of the court, from inside sources, predicts the following verdict:

That no evidence has been offered for and by Gen. Miles which in any way changes the verdict of the late war investigation commission. The criticism of Gen. Miles contained in the commission's report will, therefore, be permitted to stand, together with any new matter of this character formulated by the existing court.

The canned roast beef was uninviting and unpalatable in the open can in the Cuban climate, but that it was more nutritious and muscle-producing, pound for pound, than the refrigerated beef.

That the refrigerated beef was not chemically preserved, either during or after the process of refrigerating in the usual way.

The report will exhaustively discuss the question of the army ration; the decided necessity for the use of canned roast beef and refrigerated beef; the various "endurance" clauses in the contracts; the method of transporting and preserving the meat; the health of the army as related to the food, and the multitude of other issues brought out by the Miles allegations subsequent evidence.

Those who have criticised our meat contractors and upheld the commanding general because it suited them to do so will, naturally criticise the court and its judgment.

The closing facts are strong for beef. Their echoes are significant.

Dr. Daly has been buffeted for his peculiar testimony. The Board of Survey which investigated the facts connected with the noted Manitoba shipment of refrigerated beef by Swift and Company found "that native beef was also in the Panama, and the members of the board reached the conclusion after examining all the testimony that the soup made by Dr. Daly was from native beef instead of from refrigerated beef. The Manitoba's beef was not treated with chemicals." This board to especially examine into and report upon the responsibility for the loss of 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef sent to Puerto Rico last summer has submitted its report and findings. The beef was shipped on the transport Manitoba, from Swift and Company, of Chicago and Kansas City. The board finds:

"That the beef was good and fit for issue upon its arrival at the port of Ponce Aug. 10, 1898, and was reported to the proper military authorities. That notwithstanding the time and labor involved in unloading troops and animals from the Manitoba and in cleaning the ship, up to and including Aug. 16, 1898, due and proper effort was not made to issue this beef to the accessible troops between that date and Aug. 25, 1898, the date of the departure of the Manitoba from Mayaguez.

"That this lack of effort was in the nature of an acquiescence in the arrangement already locally sanctioned for the purchase of native beef, but lay primarily in the lack of controlling authority and a responsible head of the Subsistence Department in Ponce. That the meat had not been subjected to any chemical process whatever for its preservation. That the loss of this beef was due to several causes: Possible deterioration while the refrigerating plant was interrupted or disturbed, Aug. 10 to Aug. 14; exposure to high temperature from the time of loading on the transport to the date of issue at Mayaguez and after; the improper handling and faulty protection after issue; deficient transport to troops; prejudice against its appearance under unfamiliar conditions, and delay. That Swift and Company be reimbursed for the beef. Secretary Alger has approved the findings of the board and directed that payment be made to Swift and Company in accordance with the report.

General Fred D. Grant, who has just returned from Porto Rico said in regard to the army ration there as fed to his troops:

"When I got there in September there was much dissatisfaction with the beef and tomatoes furnished. The beef was all right, except that now and then a can leaked and so spoiled, but it was the same as if a man ate quail every day. By alternating the meat ration with native beef and fish and the canned tomato ration with sweet potatoes and other native vegetables the men were soon toned up in health. The canned beef is an excellent component of the ration."

Col. George B. Davis, the Recorder of the Court of Inquiry, at the conclusion of the evidence arose and simply said:

"I submit the case without remark."

Then Major Lee arose, and, like his chief, Gen. Miles, did all the talking. Major Lee charged the whole brigade. He tilted at the War Department; he screamed at the fact that the government found that the American packers really had responsible reputations. He "bucked" up against the war Court of Inquiry and charged into every avenue taken by the investigation. He even looked surprised at the fact that General Miles was not regarded as the biggest thing yet discovered. He arraigned everybody and everything and introduced new things which were not in the evidence. He even wished the court to follow ante-contract correspondence as the documents by which to make Swift and Company work instead of dealing with this and other concerns according to the contracts they signed with the government, and which they fulfilled. Maj. Lee talked like a man who had been silent for years, and was being aired. His tirade was like that of his commanding general, a sorry spectacle and as wide of the facts. He is to hasten to his regiment at Manila. He has carried out his instructions, and now he can go. The verdict of the court will go later.

Alex. B. Powell went on the stand and convinced the court that his process was harmless. He further convinced that tribunal that Armour & Co. do not now, and never did use his process on army beef or any other beef except the carcasses upon which the experiment was made to prove its value to them. Remember this and what has been said.

**MICA** lightens  
the  
**AXLE** load—  
**GREASE** shortens  
the  
road.

helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.

MADE BY  
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## T. M. Sinclair & Company Limited.

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## Pork and Beef Packers. . . .

American Branches:  
New York, N. Y.  
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Peoria, Ill.  
Portland, Ore.  
Davenport, Iowa.  
Clinton, Iowa.  
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Foreign Agencies:  
Liverpool.  
Glasgow.  
Hamburg.  
Berlin.  
Antwerp.  
Rotterdam.  
Bordeaux.



**BEEF ALLEGATIONS NOT SUS-  
TAINED.**

The "Army and Navy Journal" will, today, say:

The Army Beef Court of Inquiry has completed its investigation of the allegations of the Major General Commanding about the food supply of the Army in the war with Spain.

It is announced with certainty that the Court has decided that the refrigerated beef issued to the troops was not treated with chemicals to preserve it. The report follows closely the instructions of the President read to the members the day they visited the White House.

In its finding the Court will hold that the character and quality of the meat refrigerated and canned was good; it was of good character and quality when purchased and continued in that condition when shipped to the soldiers. That there was deterioration in the refrigerated beef the Court will admit, but this will be attributed to the effect of the climate and the exposure due to the lack of facilities for better handling under the conditions of warfare. The report will also state that the meat was not "doctored," this being the expression used by the President, and meant to cover the charge of chemical treatment. The report will give an explanation of the testimony secured on this point, and conclude that there is no evidence warranting the opinion that chemical preservatives were used in its preparation.

Further following the instructions the Court has determined that the meat furnished was the meat of commerce, it was inspected by the Government inspectors as provided by law and was an authorized ration in the Army. It will hold that the refrigerated and canned beef was the best practicable fresh meat that could have been provided for use in the tropics, and it would not have been prudent for the troops to make the expedition to Santiago and Porto Rico without the preserved meats, either the refrigerated or canned, with which they were supplied. That had cattle on the hoof been supplied and no reserve supplies, the army would have been in a terrible plight had the enemy stampeded or captured the cattle herds. The Court decided that the army could not with any certainty rely upon the cattle on the hoof on these islands. As to the canned roast beef, the report will show

**MODESTY FORBIDS** us to say that **LARD** **PAILS** make St. Paul **FAMOUS**, but it is a fact that more Tin Lard Pails are shipped from St. Paul annually than from any City in the **WORLD**, and we would be pleased to have you write the makers,

**THE HORNE & DANZ CO.,**

**ST. PAUL, MINN.**

that it was pure, sound and nutritious and contained no deleterious substances; it soon became repulsive in appearance, though, when the cans were opened in Cuba and Porto Rico and often proved unpalatable and nauseating to the troops, this condition due to the effect of the heat to some extent.

**HERDS OF CATTLE AT SEA.**

One is so used to reciting big figures without startling the senses that the understanding seldom stops to notice their import. The reader of figures races over thousands and millions without halting to form them into the physical bodies for which they stand. The casual reader jumps along over 1200 cattle and 1400 carcasses as lightly as if they were mere nothings until reminded that 1200 live cattle represent nearly three train loads of cattle at 25 cars to the train, and 1400 beef carcasses represent about the same. If the careless reader saw six long freight trains nearly two miles in length trail into a steamboat one after the other, drop its whole load and trail out again until all has emptied their freight he would stare at the astounding thing. Yet that is what happens to the huge steamers of the White Star Line nearly every week. This week the representative of The National Provisioner went over the "Georgic" and the "Cymric," as they lay at their pier. Into the former was being put 800 carcasses of refrigerated beef by Nelson, Morris & Co. She carries, when full, 1200 live cattle, and 1400 carcasses, and then she is only just beginning to be loaded. Mr. Garrity, the packing company's loading superintendent, watches every piece of meat to see that it is properly canvassed, good, and is stored in its

right place in the huge cold chambers, where the thermometer has been forced down to 18 degrees and maintained below 30 throughout the voyage. An inspection of this cargo stuff simply leaves one filled with the thought of astonishment that any home or foreign person could ever raise an objection to it in any market. After a careful inspection of the scrupulously clean cheese cloth covering enclosing each quarter of the beef, and the almost tender care with which it is carried and laid away in the refrigerator of the ship, it is readily understood why neatness and cleanliness of American quarters in foreign markets are so quickly noticed. The "Cymric" is the biggest ship afloat. Her displacement is greater than the "Frederick der Grosse" of the Lloyd Line. The Georgic is not much smaller. The former steamer is fully 20,000 tons displacement, while the latter is bigger than the greyhound, Campania. Being combination freight and passenger boats they are not much heard of. While the great flyers carry our coin and voyagers, these latter build up by their voyages the huge total of our exports. They carry our trade. When one sees the interminable tons of meat, provisions and other stuff sink into the deep holds of these huge bulging warehouses he can not but think back to the plains and think with pride. Each boat carries nearly 10,000 tons of dead freight. One ton is 2000 pounds, American measurement. She takes in ten thousand of them. The Georgic alone carries 2,500,000 pounds dead and live beef at one time, and the other ship more. Whole trains are taken alongside and the stuff hoisted right into the hold from them, being the first handling the cargo has had since it left its Western home. Any way you look at it, the American meat industry is great, even in its details.

**The W. J. Wilcox**

*Established 1862*

**Lard AND Refining Co.**

**REFINERS OF THE CELEBRATED**

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# CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
RIALTO BUILDING.

## Chicago Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle have been running much the same both as to number and quality as for the previous week. The number has not been above what the trade can use without crippling prices and about the only notable change from conditions prevalent a week ago is a tendency against heavyweight beef cattle, a condition that always arises with the coming on of warm weather. The pony weight now has the preference and will perhaps continue the favorite from all classes of buyers during the spring and summer season. It should be borne in mind, however, that lightweight is not the only requisite—what is, and will be, wanted is tidy qualities, well fattened steers to weigh around and under 1,350 lbs., common, thin and grassy stuff not being included in the call for "light cattle." There have been but few prime heavy beefs here during the week, nothing as good as the top-getters of the previous week; it is doubtful if they would sell up to last week's prices if here and all plain to choice cattle of 1400 lbs. and up are quotable 10 to 15 cents lower than a week ago, while the lighter weights show little or no change in price from the choice finished 1,300 lb. steer that will sell around \$5.25 down to the common steer that won't sell for a feeder and must go to the cheap beef trade at around \$4.

We see nothing in the outlook to indicate big change in the near future, and think cattle that are ready may as well be marketed as fast as convenient without regard to weight. Bulk of dressed beef cattle for the week, \$4.40@5.10; bulk of shipping and exports, \$4.75@5.25.

Slightly better tone has sprang up in the stocker trade. There is a better outside inquiry and the stale stock has been pretty well worked out. Business is now in fair tone, but of course with principal inquiry for attractive quality of light weight. Bulk sell at \$3.90@4.40; choice, \$4.50@4.80; stock heifers, \$3.50@4.00.

The market has continued in good active condition for all useful descriptions of butchers' stock and prices have held to a firm basis, choice dry fed fat cows and heifers selling up with the pretty good grades of steers, ranging at \$4.00@4.75, while bulk of fat cows sell between \$3.25@3.90. Old "hat rack" canners find poor sale, but decent canning grades sell well. Calves are a point or two higher. Milk-ers and springers stronger if attractive. Not enough Texas cattle here for the week to

make a market. The few coming have sold well.

**HOGS.**—That it is always possible to get up a day or two of big receipts, no matter what the conditions in producing sections, was well exemplified in the receipt of over 40,000 hogs on the opening day of the current week. As a result of the recent sharp advance in prices the country took a day off from the seeding fields, went to town, took a few hogs along and we had a winter run on the market. Prices slumped off 10 cents on Monday and up to date of this writing had lost another 5 to 10 cents, making a complete loss of 15 to 20 cents from the high point of last week. Present appearances indicate that this slump has been little more than a settling back into normal condition. At the reduced prices the market has been an active one and there has been no accumulation of stale hogs in the pens, packers and shippers all operating freely, evidently laying in a supply while hogs are plenty, as there is no evidence that these liberal runs will continue for another week.

The top sellers have been prime, thick, fat hogs, these making 10 to 15 cents premium over bacon weights, but with a tendency of late to close up the short gap between butcher mediums and light weight. The bulk of hogs for the week have sold between \$3.85@4.00, but with comparatively few since Monday at better than \$3.95, the packers' droves costing mostly \$3.90@3.95.

The country cannot be too cautious about buying or sending in brood sows and stags now that warm weather is coming on. They are invariably thrown out of loads and must sell on their own merits.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been about what a good demand has called for, and, while there have been soft spots, we have had a good big week's market with very agreeable prices the rule. Lambs made a jump of 15@25 cents early in the week, the woolled Colorados selling up to \$6.15, and clipped natives as high as \$5.40; from this advanced basis there was a small drop on Tuesday, but an active market still prevails. Sheep also sold 10@15 cents higher on opening day and have since held steady with top exports at \$5.00@5.10, bulk of standard muttons \$4.60@4.90. Spring lambs scarce and selling up to 10@12 cents per pound. The market looks healthy on present basis of prices.

Completed receipts for the week will be close to 44,000 cattle, 150,000 hogs, 65,000 sheep.

The April total of hogs will not be far from 540,000, and will show a decrease of over 125,000, compared with April of 1898.

\*\* The House of Representatives of Minnesota has passed a bill allowing cities of 50,000 people and over to acquire land for a public market.

## CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

### SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	9.15	9.20	9.12½	9.12½
July.....	9.32½	9.37½	9.30	9.30
September.....	9.50	9.52½	9.45	9.45
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.27½	5.27½	5.22½	5.22½
July.....	5.37½	5.40	5.35	5.35
September.....	5.50	5.52½	5.45	5.47½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.77½	4.77½	4.72½	4.75
July.....	4.90	4.92½	4.87½	4.87½
September.....	5.02½	5.05	5.00	5.00

### MONDAY, APRIL 24.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	9.05	9.05	8.97½	9.00
July.....	9.20	9.22½	9.15	9.17½
September.....	9.37½	9.37½	9.32½	9.32½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.17½
July.....	5.32½	5.35	5.30	5.30
September.....	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.42½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.72½	4.72½	4.70	4.70
July.....	4.82½	4.85	4.82½	4.82½
September.....	4.95	4.97½	4.95	4.97½

### TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	8.95	9.05	8.92½	9.02½
July.....	9.12½	9.22½	9.12½	9.20
September.....	9.32½	9.37½	9.32½	9.35
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.17½	5.20	5.17½	5.20
July.....	5.30	5.32½	5.30	5.32½
September.....	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.70	4.72½	4.70	4.72½
July.....	4.82½	4.85	4.82½	4.85
September.....	4.95	5.00	4.95	4.97½

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	9.00	9.05	8.97½	9.00
July.....	9.17½	9.20	9.15	9.17½
September.....	9.35	..	..	9.35
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.15	5.17½	5.15	5.17½
July.....	5.27½	5.32½	5.27½	5.32½
September.....	5.42½	5.45	5.42½	5.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.70	4.72½	4.70	4.70
July.....	4.85	4.85	4.82½	4.85
September.....	4.95	4.97½	4.95	4.97½

### THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	8.97½	9.00	8.95	8.95
July.....	9.15	9.17½	9.12½	9.12½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.15	5.15	5.12½	5.15
July.....	5.27½	5.30	5.27½	5.27½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.67½	4.70	4.67½	4.67½
July.....	4.82½	4.85	4.82½	4.82½

### FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.92½
July.....	9.10	9.15	9.10	9.10
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	5.12½	5.15	5.12½	5.15
July.....	5.27½	5.30	5.27½	5.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	4.65	4.67½	4.65	4.65
July.....	4.82½	4.82½	4.82½	4.82½

## Chicago Live Stock Notes.

During the last week 4,352 cars of live stock arrived here, and 1,426 cars were shipped from here. The receipts for the preceding week were 4,456 cars and for the same week last year 4,540 cars.

The hogs received last week averaged 229 lbs., against 230 and 232 lbs. in recent weeks, 228 lbs. in February, 223 lbs. a year ago, and 235 lbs. two years ago.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 43,108; hogs, 119,445; sheep, 66,374.

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against 44,061 cattle, 119,873 hogs, 68,431 sheep the previous week; 36,613 cattle, 100,043 hogs, 54,346 sheep, the corresponding week of 1898; 40,985 cattle, 131,284 hogs and 72,380 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 15,334; hogs, 39,654; sheep, 6,098, against 16,399 cattle, 40,990 hogs, 9,046 sheep the previous week; 13,464 cattle, 24,261 hogs, 4,291 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 12,818 cattle, 27,272 hogs and 21,926 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Thus far this month Chicago packers slaughtered 154,000 less hogs than the corresponding period a year ago. Packing last week 88,900, against 93,900 the previous week, and 138,500 a year ago. Armour packed 16,500; Anglo-American, 9,400; Boyd & Lunham, 5,600; Chicago, 2,800; Continental, 4,700; Hammond, 4,400; International, 5,000; Lipton, 4,200; Morris, 5,700; Swift and Company, 15,000; Viles & Robbins, 8,600, and city butchers, 7,000.

### Chicago Provision Market.

During last week provisions were firm on small hog receipts and prices of hogs during that period were the highest since last winter. This week, however, hogs are coming a good deal faster, and, as a consequence the outlook is not so bright. It has been largely a changing market. Commission houses have been liquidating May, and the short interest has been covering. The outsider has left the market severely alone, so that there has been no increase in speculation, though the cash business has kept good. The demand for

hams has been above the average since the first of the year, and it keeps up right along. Shipments of meat last week were 16,000,000 lbs., or about the same as last year, and shipments of lard were 7,956,000 lbs., showing no change from a year ago. There is still more May to be liquidated, and until this liquidation is over nothing of importance is expected in the way of advances. After the May delivery day, however, more activity is expected both in cash and in the futures.

### Buffalo Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts were 140 cars this week, against 132 cars last week. The market opened with a good demand for good fat cattle of all kinds, and prices for such were full strong to 10c higher in some cases, but the common and half-fat slippery kind of cattle were all lower. Good fat heifers, and fat smooth cows also sold well up to former prices. The attendance of buyers from the country was good, and the Jersey City and export orders took all the desirable kind of heavy exports and shipping steers, the market cleaning up well. The best heavy steers of 1490 lbs. sold at \$5.55, with good 1365 to 1425 lbs. at \$5.20@5.30. Medium steers sold at \$4.65@5.00; light Jersey fat to good butchers, \$3.75@4.55; good to prime fat heifers, \$4.35@4.60; light to good, \$3.70@4.25; fat smooth export cows, \$4.25@4.40; others firm; canners and bolognas up, \$2.25@4.00. Bulls were full steady for good fat at \$3.85@4.25; thin and fair lots \$3.25@3.75; oxen slow at \$2.75@4.50, as to quality; stockers and good well bred thin feeders were full strong to higher, selling at \$4.25 to \$4.75; some common at \$3.75@4.00; while good color and bred calves went in at \$4.90@5.10; milk cows and springers of the good kind were higher, selling at \$4.2 to \$6.00; others from \$22 per head up. Veals and calves were also stronger; good ones, \$6.00@6.25; common light to fair lots \$4.25@5.75. The general tone of the market at the close was steady to firm for good cattle of all kinds.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of sale hogs were fairly liberal this week footing up 165 cars up to and including Thursday's supply. With a liberal supply at Western markets also, and lower prices, the trade here opened up dull and generally lower for all grades, and the general tenure of the trade has been in favor of the buyers all the week. But good weights continue to come to market, though the general quality of the offerings is good. Monday, with 115 cars on sale, prices ranged as follows: Best medium and heavy, \$4.15@4.20; good mixed packers, \$4.12½@4.20; yorkers, \$4.10@4.12½; light lots, \$4.05@4.10; pigs, \$3.85@3.90; mostly, \$3.90; rough grades very dull at \$3.40@3.60; stags, \$2.50@2.90. Tuesday's prices were about a nickel lower for all grades, at which a fair clearance of the 10 cars was made. Wednesday prices again declined. Good weight yorkers sold at \$4.00@4.05; light lots, \$4.00; pigs and light yorkers mixed, \$3.90@3.95; good mixed packers,

\$4.07½@4.10; best medium and heavy, \$4.10@4.12½, largely \$4.10; roughs, \$3.40@3.55; pigs, \$3.80@3.85; common, \$3.65@3.75. Thursday's trade was about steady with that of Wednesday to a shade lower. Good heavy hogs at \$4.10; mixed, \$4.05@4.10; yorkers, \$4.00@4.05; pigs, \$3.75@3.80; but the close was strong and some yorkers sold up to \$4.10@4.12½, that arrived late, all being sold.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**—Receipts were fairly liberal this week, 157 cars up to and including Thursday's supply. The market in this branch of the trade took a strong upward turn the latter part of last week, and with light receipts at both Eastern and Western points was fairly well sustained at the opening of the week, but with continued heavy receipts since Monday has declined fully 15c to 20c today. The wool stock is about done for. The general quality remains good. Early sales of best clipped lambs were at \$5.90@6.00, with fair to good at \$5.60@5.85, culls and common \$4.00@5.50; but today best ones sold at \$5.75@5.80; others from \$3.75 to \$5.65; prime wool lambs sold at 6.75@6.85 early, but no good ones were here since Monday; common to good Colorado wools brought \$5.50@6.30 since that day; good to prime mixed clipped sheep sold at \$4.85@5.00; culls to fairly good \$2.50@4.75; wethers and yearlings, \$5.10@5.35; wool sheep tops, \$5.45@5.65; culls to good \$3.75@5.40. Spring lambs have been in light supply; fair to good brought 6½@9c, with a few fancy at 10@12c per lb. The market closed weak today with 3800 head unsold, part of which were Colorado wool lambs.

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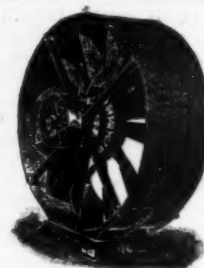
# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE YEAR BOOK FOR 1898.

The Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1898 is now in press and will be ready for distribution early next month. It is a volume of 768 pages and is divided into three parts. The first part consists of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1898. There have also been included in the book lists of the principal officials having charge of agriculture in the several States; of national and state dairy officials, of the several associations of cattle, sheep and swine breeders with their secretaries; of poultry associations, and of other organizations coming within the scope of the Agricultural Department.

Editor George Wm. Hill, chief of the division of publications, calls attention to the great difficulty of securing information and suggests that its publication in an edition of 500,000 copies for distribution should make it worth while for the many officials interested to supply the necessary data for the presentation of this information in the Yearbook. If possible it should be in the hands of the editor by January 31 of each year.

The publication contains forty-one plates and 136 text figures. Very few copies of the Yearbook are available for miscellaneous distribution, and applicants will generally be obliged to apply to Senators or Representatives in Congress.

Among the miscellaneous papers in the volume are: "The Preparation and Use of Tuberculin," by E. A. de Schweinitz, Ph. D., M. D., what tuberculin is, methods of its preparation and use, cost and diagnostic value; "Utilization of Residues from Beet Sugar Manufacture in Cattle Feeding," by Guilford L. Spencer—calls attention to the good results from feeding pulp to cattle in Europe, and shows the great value to American farmers of a large extension of the beet-sugar industry; "Some Results of Dietary Studies in the United States," by A. P. Bryant—results of investigations on the food and nutrition of man as shown by studies of the similarity of food consumption of people living under similar conditions, difference in food consumption among people of different occupations, among Mexicans and negroes, and in farmers' families, also showing some effects of different combinations of food on dietary, and the desirability of considering nutritive value in the purchase of food; "Cattle Dipping: Experimental and Practical," by Victor A. Nørgaard, V. S.—a consideration of the experiments in cattle dipping or immersion of cattle in solutions of various chemical preparations for the purpose of destroying parasites which infest the skin, with particular reference to freeing the cattle of the parasites known as ticks, especially the *Boophilus bovis*, the tick which causes Texas or Southern fever; "Agriculture in Porto Rico," by Roy Stone, and "The Hawaiian Islands.



## Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending April 22, 1899, is as follows:

To	Week ending April 22, 1899.	Same Week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98 to April 22, '99
<b>PORK, BBLs.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	1,025	1,719	51,496
Continent...	1,027	609	30,623
So. & Cen. Am.	148	422	10,437
W. Indies...	955	3,484	54,044
Br. No. Am.	97	63	9,073
Other countries	34	...	442
Total .....	3,286	6,297	156,715

## HAMS AND BACON, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	11,770,931	13,020,884	360,457,995
Continent...	2,920,169	3,826,853	86,167,304
So. & Cen. Am.	25,000	16,375	2,927,577
W. Indies...	180,907	104,425	6,502,943
Br. No. Am.	6,600	10,300	235,975
Other countries	...	13,800	412,975
Total .....	14,901,447	16,962,637	456,704,769

## LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	5,982,530	3,466,740	149,275,531
Continent...	6,789,152	5,971,597	194,301,580
So. & Cen. Am.	219,240	355,250	10,306,330
W. Indies...	430,890	368,390	13,318,530
Br. No. Am.	6,560	700	105,624
Other countries	75,760	66,000	1,147,340
Total .....	13,504,132	10,228,587	368,444,944

## Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending April 22, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	2,084	6,038,150	5,802,420
Boston...	248	3,224,025	1,790,584
Portland, Me.	175	1,810,200	222,500
Phila., Pa.	250	916,050	455,900
Balto., Md.	498	2,357,040	3,030,688
Norfolk, Va.	...	...	2,066,650
Newport News	...	...	...
New Orleans...	31	20,600	12,890
Pensacola, Fla.	...	1,032	35,000
St. John, N.B.	...	534,350	87,500
Total .....	3,286	14,901,447	13,504,132

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to April 22, '99.	Nov. 1, '97 to April 23, '98	Increase.
Pork, lb....	31,343,000	27,041,200	4,301,800
Hams, bacon, lb....	456,704,769	471,486,857	...
Lard, lb....	308,444,944	350,631,610	17,813,334

Decrease hams and bacon, 14,782,088 lb.

## New Cattle Mortgage Law.

The bill making it a felony to sell mortgaged cattle where the mortgage is for \$300 or over has been passed by both branches of the Missouri Legislature, and it is said will doubtless be signed by Governor Stevens. Mr. James H. Arnold, president of the Western Cattle Brokerage Company, who has been endeavoring to have such a law enacted for the past three or four years, says it is one of the best laws ever passed, and that its passage will strengthen the market for cattle securities. The penalty for violation of this law is from two to ten years in the penitentiary.

## Shipping Cattle to Cuba.

Southern stock growers have started a big enterprise in the shipment of cattle, for slaughter, to Havana. The projectors of this new enterprise are W. G. Wart, proprietor of the Augusta (Ga.) stockyards, and John A. Darwin of the Charleston (S. C.) stockyards, who, after careful examination, have determined to go into the business extensively. The first shipment will consist of 300 head, direct to Havana, and large ranches are to be established in Cuba, on which the herds are to be fed and raised.

## Dixon Crucible Co.'s Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company was held at the company's main office, Jersey City, N. J., Monday, April 17, and out of a possible vote of 7345 shares, there were 7069 shares voted for the re-election of the old board, consisting of Edward F. C. Young, John A. Walker, Daniel T. Hoag, Richard Butler, William Murray, Alexander T. McGill, and Joseph D. Bedle. President E. F. C. Young, Vice-President and Treasurer John A. Walker, Secretary George E. Long were reelected by the directors. Judge Joseph D. Bedle was also re-elected as counsel.

The Fulton County Glue Company of Johnstown, N. Y., is building an addition to its works on Maple avenue, to accommodate the 200-horse-power boiler recently purchased to meet the increasing demand for its products, and the business is to be otherwise enlarged in the near future.

# WHAT IS PERPETUAL MOTION?

We heard of something the other day that approached it.

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## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

The receipts and slaughter, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City, past week	27,236	63,586	30,288
Same week, 1898	23,756	78,286	21,100
Same week, 1897	24,772	70,434	49,120
Same week, 1896	20,097	59,021	23,387
Chicago past week	43,400	116,200	67,200
Omaha	14,700	45,400	24,200
St. Louis	8,000	33,600	4,200
St. Joseph	5,500	29,600	4,800
Kansas City	27,200	63,600	30,300

Total past week	98,800	288,400	130,700
Previous week	93,600	269,600	137,300
Same week, 1898	79,700	303,300	102,300

## Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Packing Co.	4,775	21,359	6,481
Swift and Company	4,174	17,784	9,650
Schwartzchild & Sulzberger Co.	6,768	3,824	925
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co.	103	6,460	.....
Jacob Dold Packing Co.	802	4,707	264

Total past week	16,870	54,348	17,468
Previous week	12,877	55,818	16,970
Same week, 1898	14,252	61,218	15,385

**CATTLE.**—During the past week the entire cattle market was what one may call very steady indeed. To be sure Tuesday showed the highest prices both on, well finished cattle selling that day at \$5.30, which was the top of the market, and quarantine steers selling at \$4.75, also the top for the week. Towards the end of the week they may be called a trifle easier, the decline, however, being more in quality than actual money paid. Plain to medium suffered the most, which closed about 5c. to 10c. per 100 lb. lower than the early part of the week. Light, handy weight beef cattle, however, were in good demand. A bunch of 68 well fed Colorados, 1,212-lb average, sold among the natives at \$5.12½, which was looked on as a very good price. The shipments of prime cattle to the seaboard was the second largest of the year, 183 cars going forward, against 126 for corresponding week one year ago. During the entire week cows and heifers were very scarce, and sold at good prices. Cows of 1,125-lb average selling as high as \$4.25, and some 805-lb average heifers at \$4.75. Stockers and feeder bulls were in good demand, and over \$4 paid for the bulk of them, but heavy bulls were slow, some 1,100-lb average selling as high as \$3.85, but the bulk much lower than this figure. Quite a number sold at \$3.25. They may be called about the lowest point of this season. A fair supply of range cattle. Some Western steers, 1,492-lb average, selling at \$4.85. Some Colorados, 1,358-lb average, \$4.70. Quarantine cattle in no large supply, on Monday the highest price paid being \$4.75. Towards the close of the week they may be called about 5c. lower. A bunch of 224 of 968-lb average sell-

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ing as low as \$4.25. Cows, 1,280-lb average \$3.65. Some bulls, 1,270-lb average, sold as high as \$3.75, but a bunch of 84, weighing 1,300-lb average, selling at \$3.35. During the week the stocker and feeder market was very strong, indeed and the market closed with fewer cattle in hands of the speculators than for many a day before. During the week 172 cars, containing 6,041 cattle, went to the country, against 191 cars of 6,824 head the previous week, against 112 cars, containing 3,757 head corresponding week one year ago. Outside purchasers of cattle, headed by Eastman, 680 head; United Dressed Beef Co., 658 head; Schwarzschild, 417 head; Ackerman, 450 head; Kraus, 716 head; Balling, 198 head, with other scattering from 100 to 175.

The present week shows receipts on Monday, 3,002 head; Tuesday, 7,568, and Wednesday, 7,120. So far there are not many prime fancy cattle on the market; the prices, however, are very steady, with prime, fat, ranging from \$5 to \$5.30. Fairly finished medium cattle, however, are slow at from \$4.75 to \$4.90. Cows and heifers on Monday were in better supply, so that the slaughterers thought they were justified in taking from 10c. to 15c. from the high price of former week. But the next two days showed a falling off in receipts, and the prices again returned to their old limit. Some 1,410-lb average cows selling at \$4.25. 746-lb average heifers \$4.60. Heavy bulls are in better demand this week. Some 1,160-lb average selling as high as \$4. Stocker bulls are still in good demand, and bring good prices. A bunch of 102 Western steers, 1,346-lb average sold at \$4.85. Quite a number have changed hands this week at this price. Western cows of 960-lb average sold at \$3.40. Western bulls, 1,117-lb average, at \$3.35. Western fed Texas steers of 1,046-lb average sold at \$4.45. The quarantine or Southern Texas Division do not show very large arrivals this week, and the prices are about steady, with the lowest prices of past week. Some 1,211-lb average selling at \$4.45. Some 800-lb average cows at \$3.50. Heifers, 492-lb average, at \$3.80. Bulls of 1,200-lb average, \$3.35. The stocker and feeder market very firm. The highest prices paid this season are now in vogue at present writing.

**HOGS.**—The hog market for the past week was pretty strong on all grades, the highest prices reached on the sales of Wednesday. Thursday gave top hogs \$3.90, bulk at \$3.70 to \$3.80, heavy hogs \$3.75 to \$3.90; mixed packing \$3.70 to \$3.75, light hogs \$3.55 to \$3.70; good pigs ranging up as high as \$3.60. On Friday and Saturday the quality was not as good as former days, and no prime heavy hogs really

on the market. Therefore, while the bulk of the hogs went at fairly steady prices, what may be called a few top hogs showed a decline, the market closing on Saturday at \$3.82½ tops, \$3.70 to \$3.80 for the bulk, heavy hogs \$3.75 to \$3.80, mixed packing \$3.70 to \$3.75, good pigs selling \$3.35 to \$3.50. During last week outside purchasers were very busy, and succeeded in taking the highest number of hogs for any week during the present year, the outside purchases being 8,774 head.

This week receipts on Monday, 3,961; Tuesday, 14,925; Wednesday, 15,230. The quality was not over good at the opening. Mexico, however, was in the market for some prime heavy hogs, but could not purchase on Monday. The tops stood, Monday \$3.85, bulk \$3.65 to \$3.75, heavy hogs ranging from \$3.72½ to \$3.85, mixed packing \$3.65 to \$3.70, light hogs \$3.50 to \$3.62½, with pigs having a pretty wide range, the poorer class going at \$2, while the prime at \$3.50. On Tuesday the packers succeeded in buying some line of hogs at a cheaper value, but the market at present writing is what may be called a remarkably steady one. A few fancy heavy hogs for Mexico sold at \$3.90; otherwise the top stands at \$3.80, with the bulk \$3.65 to \$3.75, mixed packing \$3.60 to \$3.70, light hogs \$3.55 to \$3.77½, the better class of light pigs \$3.10 to \$3.25, with heavy pigs \$3.25 to \$3.50. The quality of the the present receipts pretty fair.

**SHEEP.**—During the latter part of the past week the market on sheep and lambs developed to strong prices. Some spring lambs, 46-lb average, selling at \$7.50. A bunch of 1,534 Colorado lambs, 73-lb average, \$4.35. A bunch of 428 New Mexican lambs, 71-lb average, \$5.30. A bunch of 563 scabby New Mexicans, 63-lb average, \$5.00. A bunch of 520 clipped Utah, 119-lb average, \$4.40. A bunch of Western fed, 81-lb average, \$4.75.

The receipts this week so far: Monday, 3,545 head; Tuesday, 6,025 head; Wednesday, 4,200 head. Quite an amount of the arrivals, both of last and this week, going direct to the packing houses, as they come from the packers' different feeding ranches. The market so far has developed remarkable strength. Among some of the sales we notice spring lambs at \$7.50. Two bunches of Colorado lambs, 521, 75-lb average; the other, 963, of 80-lb average, at \$5.50. A bunch of 487 clipped New Mexican lambs of 66-lb average, \$4.60. A bunch of 1,044 clipped fed Texas, 81-lb average, \$4.40. The stocker and feeder trade has developed strong prices, and a good demand for all offerings of such a class. Among the sales we notice a bunch of 487 Kansas feeding lambs, 62-lb average, at \$4.20.

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### PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

\* The Governor of Minnesota has signed the bill relating to the sale of adulterated dairy products.

\* A. W. Ost is building a new slaughterhouse and packinghouse at Jalappa, Pa. It will be a two-story frame structure fitted with modern machinery and appliances.

\* The Knickerbocker Packing Company of Chicago has been incorporated with a capital of \$2000. The corporators are: Clarence E. Beveridge, Henry L. Wallace and Willis Smith.

\* The Rice-Milliken oleomargarine bill, licensing the sale of oleo or butterine in its natural color and prohibiting the imitation of butter, has passed both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Licenses to sell oleomargarine under this bill will be obtainable from the Dairy and Food Commissioner at rates ranging from \$1000 to \$10.

\* Foundation has been laid for two buildings by the Springfield (Mass.) Rendering Company for their new abattoir; the larger one will be devoted to the manufacture of "butterine, oils, ground bone, fertilizers and various utensils of bone. When the plant is in operation the entire territory of Western Massachusetts is to be drawn upon for material.

\* The Minneapolis (Minn.) Dairy Board of Trade have elected these officers: President, Levy Longfellow; directors, Minneapolis, F. C. McMullin, F. O. Tilton, E. G. Rogers, M. J. Carpers, A. H. Rehuka, E. G. Potter, C. L. Stacy, W. H. Samuels; Mr. Holmes, St. Paul; Calvin Moers, Rockford; John Morton, Havana; H. M. Slocum, Cannon Falls; E. C. Kaufman, Fargo; C. P. Sherwood, De Smet, S. D.; Mr. Ray, Watertown; H. W. Dick, St. Michaels.

\* Messrs. Darwin & Warr, who are extensive cattle dealers in Georgia and South Carolina, have arranged to ship cattle raised on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to Cuba for breeding. The development of this particular branch of cattle export will assist materially the cattle raisers of the country and give them a good profitable market. It is pointed out that stock raised on the coast of the Southern States as above mentioned thrive much better in the Cuban climate than those brought from the interior.

\* Alderman James Smith of Buffalo, N. Y., who left that city for Havana about five weeks ago with a head of 60 dairy cattle, intending to sell them to Cubans and Spaniards, whose farms had been depleted by the ravages of war, reports that his venture was a success, he having realized \$75 to \$150 per head. Mr. Smith adds that as there is little money in the island now, it is advisable to wait a season or two before further shipments are made, when doubtless many fortunes await the thrifty and alert American cattle exporter.

\* The Fort Worth (Texas) packinghouse, which has been closed for about a year, is soon to resume operations. Mr. Judd, who has been in charge of the plant since the Chicago and Fort Worth Packing Company surrendered it, has received instructions from Mr. H. V. Niles of Boston to have everything in readiness to go ahead at an early date. It is supposed that Mr. Niles, who is one of the principal stockholders, will take charge of and operate the plant personally; however, a company may be formed later, under the old name of the Fort Worth Packing Company.

\* A unique lawsuit of much interest to hog breeders throughout the country has been decided by a jury in the Sangamon County Circuit Court, Illinois: "Klever's Model," a registered prize Poland-China boar, was sold in August, 1897, by George D. Counsel to a syndicate for \$5100. Later it was alleged by

the purchasers that "Klever's Model" had died and that Counsel had substituted another of less value. Payment was refused, suit brought to recover, and the get of the hog refused registration. The jury in the first trial disagreed, but the second jury declared Counsel sold the genuine hog. The costs in the suit are estimated at \$7000, leading lawyers of the State and expert hog men being engaged.

### POTATO BREAD FOR CATTLE IN GERMANY.

Counsel Hughes writes from Coburg:

"Potato bread is used by the natives of Thuringia to feed their horses, especially when they are worked hard in very cold weather. The animals thrive on it, and their health and strength are excellent. The method of preparation is simple and inexpensive. The potatoes are slowly stewed till soft; they are then mashed thoroughly, and an equal quantity of cornmeal is added. It is mixed into a thick paste, with a small quantity of salt. The paste is then divided into 4-pound loaves and allowed to bake till thoroughly done. In the slow country ovens, it generally takes from fifteen to eighteen hours. When cold, they are fed to the horses and cattle doing heavy work at the rate of four loaves a day, viz.: one in the morning, one at noon, one about 4 o'clock, and one at night. With the last, about 10 pounds of poor hay are given."

### RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITIONS FOR 1899.

The Secretary of Agriculture has received notification from the Russian Minister at Washington, through the Department of State, that two international exhibitions will be held at St. Petersburg next month. The first will be for exhibits of poultry and appliances for raising poultry, especially incubators. It will take place from May 13 to 22 instead of May 15 to 28 as originally proposed. The United States is invited to take part officially by the appointment of delegates and judges to represent the interests of exhibitors or of commissioners to take charge of the organization of the American section. During the exhibition a meeting of persons interested in poultry will be held, at which Mr. Veschniakoff, the Secretary of State, will preside. Regulations for the exhibit of fowls and the competition for incubators can be obtained by application to the Russian minister.

The plants of the Little Rock (Ark.) Oil and Delinting Company, and the Aurora (castor oil) Manufacturing Company, at the foot of Sixteenth street, Little Rock, were burned, with a loss of \$100,000, partially covered by insurance.

### PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.**—Office Chief Commissary, Governors Island, N. Y., April 1, 1899.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received by Commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., May 3, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering in bulk at the posts respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof, during six months, commencing July 1, 1899, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Battery Point, Delaware City, Del.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Mortar Battery, Winthrop, Mass.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, Plattsburg Barracks, and Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Sheridan Point, Va.; Fort Slocum and Fort Totten, N. Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Allegheny Arsenal and Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory and Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal and West Point, N. Y., and the Josiah Simpson, U. S. A., General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va. Also fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use at above named posts during five months commencing July 1, 1899. Right reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to Commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in an envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened May 3, 1899," and addressed to Commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Col., A. C. G. S., Chief Commissary.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.**—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., April 28, 1899. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days commencing May 15, 1899, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, a. m., on May 8, 1899. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened May 8, 1899," and addressed to COLONEL C. A. WOODRUFF, A. C. G. S.



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Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.  
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Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.  
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QUICKNESS, POWER IN ACTION,  
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## WASHINGTON'S PURE FOOD LAW.

The pure food law in the State of Washington went into effect on the first of this month. It was announced, however, that prosecutions would not be begun nor confiscations made until on and after May 1. The State Food Commissioner's rulings, so far as our readers are interested, are given as follows:

**Butter.**—Must be made exclusively of milk or cream. May be colored with coloring matter not injurious to health. Butter factories where milk or cream is purchased of or contributed by three or more persons, must register with the commissioner on or before April 1.

**Cheese.**—Must be made exclusively of milk or cream. Only cheese made from milk, from which no cream has been taken, can be sold as or branded, "Full Cream Cheese." Cheese factories where milk or cheese is purchased of or contributed by three or more persons, must register with the commissioner, on or before April 1. Authorized brands bearing the words, "Full Cream Cheese," may be obtained from the commissioner.

**Lard.**—Imitation lard in manufacturers' packages must be distinctly branded or labeled either "Lard Compound," "Adulterated Lard," or "Lard Substitute," printed in letters not less than one-half inch in length, and the per cent. of each ingredient. This applies to smaller quantities when put up for immediate delivery.

**Oleomargarine.**—Oleomargarine must not be sold in this State, unless free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter. Oleomargarine must be branded as such and stores, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, etc., "shall have conspicuously hung in the center, and placed on the walls of any store or room where food is sold or furnished, a white placard on which is printed in black ink in plain Roman letters of not less than three inches in length, and not less than two inches in width, with the words, 'Oleomargarine or butterine sold here.'"

**Spices.**—Must be pure and true to name. Can not be mixed or compounded with any other article and sold under the name of any ingredient thereof, even though the package be labeled mixture or compound.

The new dairy law contains an emergency clause, so that the law is now in effect. The law requires all milk dealers, vendors, etc., in every city and town in the State, to secure a license from the dairy commissioner before June 1, license fee to be \$1 per year. All cheese factories and creameries are required to secure state brand from the commissioner.

The State of Michigan practically has the same law and the same rulings. The Michigan Supreme Court decided that:

No person shall, within this State, manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell, any article or food or drink which is adulterated.

The taking of orders, or the making of agreements or contracts by any person, firm or corporation, or by any agent or representative thereof, for the future delivery of any of the articles, products, goods, wares or merchandise embraced within the provision of this act is deemed a sale.

Under this statute a dealer is liable for selling an adulterated article, although he may

have no knowledge that the same is adulterated.

A guarantee of purity received from the manufacturer or jobber does not relieve a person handling adulterated goods from liability.

## MEXICAN BUSINESS METHODS.

From information which has come to The National Provisioner, it is necessary for American manufacturers when dealing with Mexican customers to be careful and specific in making contracts. A leading manufacturer recently said to us on this subject:

"Our idea in reference to Mexican shipments, and which we think will be borne out by others who have been unfortunate enough to ship to Mexico, is that the goods should be paid for at sight draft B-L before they leave the point of shipment. We shipped to Mexico last year some machinery valued at \$374. The shipment was to a concern who was supposed to be in first-class shape and whose accounts were supposed to be guaranteed by a New York party. After the shipment they refused to take them from the station. We understand from the railroad company that this is a thing which is very frequently done, and the party at the other end waits until the goods are sold for the freight and then buys the article at auction. When we found out that we could not get the parties in Mexico to accept the goods or pay for them, we endeavored to have them returned by the railroad company. We found that the freight on these goods amounted to about \$200, American money; also that the brokers charge for entry at El Paso was \$60, American money. A broker's charge for entry into the United States would have been about \$3. The charge on storage for goods, which occupied about 40 square feet of floor space, was \$50, American money, for three months. The whole of the charges were so exorbitant that it appeared ridiculous on the face of it, but we understand that this is the manner in which a great deal of the Mexican business is done, that is, when a shipper is a new hand at the business.

"Our idea is that the only way to ship to Mexico is to allow the Mexican party importing the machinery to pay all the expenses from the time the goods are loaded on the cars.

"We think it only fair to give you our experience for the benefit of others who might be led to make shipments without taking the proper precautions."

The manufacturer referred to thus takes a broad view of the situation and the many exporters whom The National Provisioner reaches will doubtless take advantage of these views from a firm which does an immense business and is so especially and practically qualified to speak of business relations with the Southern Republic.

## Tuberculin Test.

At the slaughter of eleven cattle and four hogs at the farm of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, at Wooster, all the cattle except two had reacted to the tuberculosis test, and the autopsy showed them to be diseased, while the two not reacting to the test were found to be free from tuberculosis. The pigs, which had been fed upon the milk from the diseased cattle, were found to be badly diseased.



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Fig. B-8.

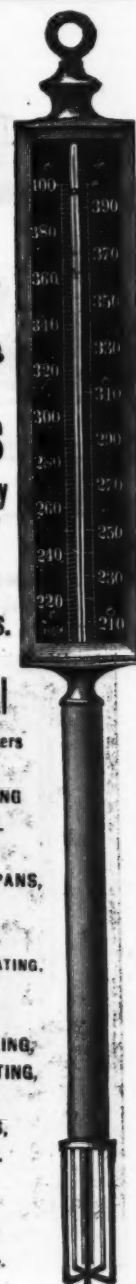


Fig. D-16.

## Telegraph Rates to Cuba and Porto Rico Reduced.

Those doing telegraphic business with Cuba and Porto Rico will be interested to know that the Western Union Telegraph Company announces a reduction in the rates to those islands, which took effect February 15th. From all points in the United States east of the Mississippi river, including St. Louis, to Havana, the rate is 25 cents per word, in place of the former rate of 40 cents. From all points in the United States west of the Mississippi river, excepting St. Louis, to Havana the rate is 35 cents per word, in place of 50 cents. To Cienfuegos, Casilda and Tunas, the rate is 20 cents more than to Havana, and to Jucaro, Santa Cruz, Manzanillo and Santiago, 25 cents per word more than to Havana.

To Porto Rico from all points in the United States east of the Mississippi river, including St. Louis, Mo., the rate is 75 cents per word, in place of the present rate of \$1.17. From all points in the United States west of the Mississippi river, excepting St. Louis, the rate is 85 cents per word, in place of the former rate of \$1.27.

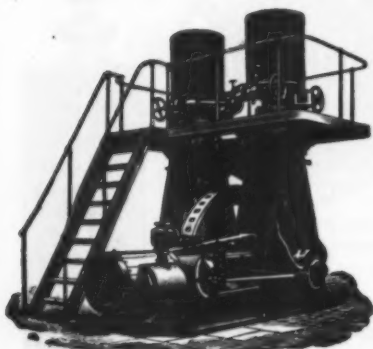
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ESTABLISHED 1853.  
INCORPORATED 1884.

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Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.  
We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery  
made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice  
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Send for Corliss Engine Circular, 1896. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTO-  
MATIC STEAM ENGINES. Send for High Speed Engine Circular, 1896.



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## THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING CO.

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VACUUM REFRIGERATING MACHINE.—Front View.

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The Vacuum Refrigerating Apparatus is a Wonder. It is Intended for Attachment to Ice Boxes Consuming from 250 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. of Ice per Day. We claim for this Apparatus a Continuous Automatic Circulation of the Refrigerating Agent. Unlike All Others it Requires **NO PUMP, NO ENGINE, NO MECHANIC, NO BRINE**, no Re-charging with Chemicals, and can be Installed Without Interruption to any Business. The Cost of Refrigeration is Greatly Reduced. Every Vacuum Refrigerating Apparatus is Guaranteed to do all We Claim for it in every Particular. A Detailed Description of the Operation of the Vacuum System of Refrigeration will be sent on Application.

**THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING CO., - New Brunswick. N. J., U. S. A.**

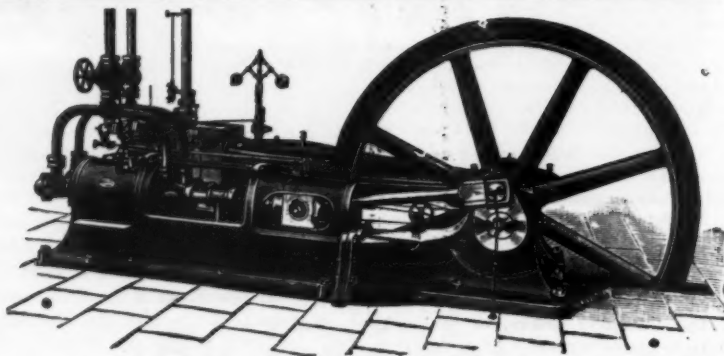
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BUILDERS OF IMPROVED COMPRESSION

**Refrigerating  
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AMMONIA FACTORIES AND ICE PLANTS.



**IMPROVED CORLISS ENGINES.**

**Try our WANT AND FOR SALE Columns.**

# Ice and Refrigeration

—The East Tennessee Packing Company at South Knoxville has added to its establishment a new ice plant.

—A modern ice factory has been located at Ensley, Ala., of 25-ton capacity, and work is to begin in the near future.

—The Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Company has declared a dividend of \$3 per share, and an extra dividend of \$1 per share.

—The Union Ice Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has filed the certificate of the election of its directors: William Scott, T. J. Nunan, James Lucy, C. F. Vallowe, W. F. Wilson and Charles Geyer.

—The Schlitz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., will erect a cold storage plant on Williamson and Livingston streets, Madison, Wis. The plot for this plant has been purchased from Ernst Mueller for \$4200.

—The Union Ice Company of Bay City, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The corporators are: Daisy A. Cone, Robert Beutel, West Bay City; Wm. Reid and W. H. Reid of Bay City, Mich.

—A very large warehouse and cold storage company will be built at Sank Rapids, Minn. A company is being organized in that place headed by a prominent business man. Geo. W. Benedict, editor of the Sank Rapids Sentinel, is interested.

—Revised bids are to be taken on the extensive alterations to the Consumers' Ice Man-

ufacturing Building, at West Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. The work includes special machinery, ice storage plant, pumps, boilers, electrical work and other improvements.

—The Massillon (Ohio) Artificial Ice Company will have no connection with the trust now being formed. "I am not a believer in trusts," said Manager Louis P. Schimke, "and besides we feel perfectly able to look after our own affairs without outside assistance or amalgamation."

—John Caulfield has given the contract for the erection of a new cold storage building on Calder street, Grand Rapids, Mich. The structure is to have a frontage of 100 feet, to cost about \$25,000, and to be completed when straw hats and fans are in vogue.

—The Long Island Hygea Ice Company have nearly finished their extensive plant for the manufacture of artificial ice at Long Island City, which is located at the junction of Steinway and Jackson avenues. It is expected that the manufactory will be in full operation the first week in May.

—John Wallace and H. J. Wing of Spalding County, Ga., George E. Clarke and Howard V. Robinson of Algona, Iowa, have petitioned for a charter for the Dixie Creamery Company, to be located at Griffin, Ga. The concern will also operate an ice plant and handle poultry, eggs, in the cold storage adjunct of the business.

—The Henry Vogt Machine Company, of

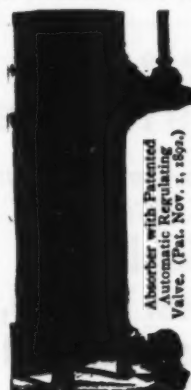
Louisville, Ky., have sold to Mr. S. E. Smith, Medical Superintendent Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Richmond, Ind., one of their standard 8-ton refrigerating machines to be used in the asylum. The machine will be designed to make one ton of ice per day, while the balance of the plant will be used for refrigerating purposes.

—The Consolidated Ice Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., has effected a permanent organization by electing the following officers: President, William Scott; vice-president, Thomas M. Rees; secretary and treasurer, W. F. Wilson; directors, A. W. Millon, Thomas M. Rees, W. V. Callery, William Scott and Charles B. McLean; board of managers, Thomas A. Dunn, Charles Geyer, C. F. Vallowe and M. F. Melnisch.

—A large city market will be built at an early date in New Orleans, La. The old Washington market will be demolished. The new market will be in the area of the Third district and will be bounded by Port, Royal Rampart and Pietz streets. The City Council has authorized the advertising for bids for erecting this market. This market will be equipped with the most modern conveniences for handling meats and market stuff.

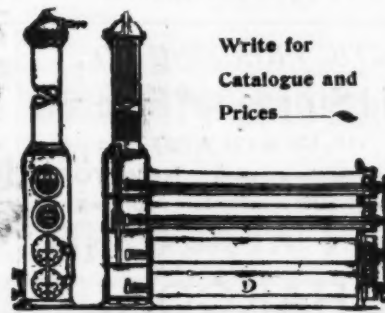
## Macon's Big Ice Plant.

The large force of men engaged in building the new plant of the Central City Ice Works, in Macon, Ga., costing something like \$100,000, will have finished their labors in a few weeks, and it is said this will be the largest and most complete ice manufactory in the South. The plant is equipped with the company's own waterworks and electric light, and with the combined product of its old plant will have an output of 165 tons every day. The storage capacity is 7000 tons.



Absorber with Patented Automatic Regulating Valve. (Pat. Nov. 1, 1892.)

**THE BEST**  
**Ice-Making and Refrigerating MACHINE BUILT.**  
*It is the Simplest, Most Economical, Most Durable of them All.*



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Wheeler & Thomas, 169-171 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.  
Thomas J. Hind, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.  
Winding & Gezelschap, 600 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.  
T. J. Lewis Roofing Co., Omaha, Neb.  
F. W. Heerwagen, 506 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

### INSULATION.

By J. G. Glover, Architect, Brooklyn.  
(Specially written for The National Provisioner and Copyrighted.)

#### VIII.

(Concluded from last issue.)

As before mentioned, the tracking of the two cooler floors has to have special attention, the hangers being located on the plan and the steel beams tapped so as to receive the hanger timbers securely, as the tracking in wholesale coolers needs to be very strong; all this is studied out on the plans, starting at the slaughtering floor and continuing through the chill room down the corridors to each of the coolers, with delivery tracks from these rooms to the office or weighing up room, with the several scales, switches, cut outs, storage tracks, etc., needed to make up a complete system of tracking.

The delivery platform along the front of the

building is covered with an iron awning reaching out well over the wagons. And last, but not least, the front of the building, although without openings other than those on the ground floor and in the elevator shaft in the top floor, has been designed in such a pleasing manner as to create a favorable impression in the non-professional mind, without disturbing the business man's ideas, looking at it from an economical point of view.

To give a brief description of the front: The ground floor or store front is treated as the foundation, upon which rest two wide columns or pilasters at each side of the building, these reaching through three or four stories to carry the deep frieze and cornice with a parapet wall, flag pole pedestals and pediment over that. These features act as a frame to enclose the large plain panel forming the front of the building; the difference in the color of the brick and terra cotta used being relied on to show off these architectural

effects. For it is conceded by the men controlling the investments in such large enterprises that the fronts or exteriors of these buildings should suggest to the public the careful study, thought and consideration which is given to the interior construction in order to make a better success of the business carried on in the premises. If at the same time, some of the features of the exterior suggest the business for which the building is intended, so much the better, and that impression is given to this building by the wide awning over the store front and delivery platform, by the lack of windows (a feature which has become distinctive in refrigerated buildings of late years) and by the ornamental shields used to decorate the pilasters; and the flag poles also tend to show the public character of the building.

Then, after the completion of the building, comes the installing of the equipments of the plant; the boilers, smoke stack, wells, pumps,

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Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated  
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;  
also for Ice Manufacturing as a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.  
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,  
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing  
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia,  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand,

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Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

### CHAS. W. BOYER, M.E.

81 Walnut St., Somerville, Mass.

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Because we manufacture  
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**Simplest,  
Most Durable,  
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Plants.**

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operate motive power  
can operate them.

ONE TON TO  
TWENTY-  
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ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

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...THE  
...**LINDE ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.**

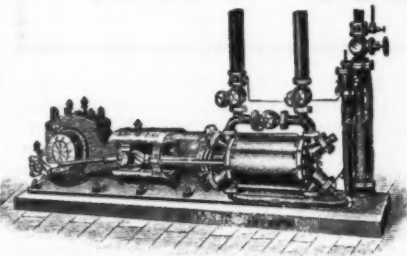
Swift and Company say:

"In our Chicago house we have in use 1000 tons capacity of Linde Machines. We have found them reliable in every respect. We cannot speak too highly of the material and workmanship."

THE LINDE MACHINE can be run continuously at High Speed at less cost for fuel than any other Ice and Refrigerating Machine.

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Senn &amp; Ackerman Brewing Co. say:

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dynamo, engine, ice machine, condenser, piping, wiring for electric lights, elevator and many other details, all of which have to be considered during the construction of the building, studied out and properly finished up in order to avoid mistakes and make a well-appointed, economically-running plant.

Considering the many men and many minds needed to carry out these plans, commencing with the unskilled laborer and his horse and cart, used to dig the foundations in the basement, and finishing with the highly skilful mechanical engineer used in the engine room, all of whom must conform to the plans and specifications originating in the architect's mind, it must be conceded that the task of laying out such a plant and bringing it up to a perfect completion requires much study, experience and attention, as well as tact on the part of the architect; but when the boilers are fired up, the machines are all working smoothly and doing their allotted work, the insulation is proven a success, the electric lights are turned on, and the premises begin to fill up with the special business for which all this study and thought was expended, and the owners begin to see a speedy return from their investments, the architect feels a thrill of satisfaction, after all.

—The following named gentlemen have been chosen by the York (Pa.) Ice and Refrigerating Company as its board of electors, which will meet at a later day to elect officers: P. H. Glatfelter, G. F. Motter, George A. Barnitz, Charles E. Smyser, S. Forry Loucks, John Alexander, W. A. Myers.

**New Game Law.**

Under the new game law of Oklahoma Territory quail may be killed from October 15 to February 1; prairie chickens and wild turkey, from September 2 to January 1; plover and dove from August 1 to December 31. The penalty for the violation of the law is from \$10 to \$100 in each case, and in default of payment committal to prison. The law makes it the sworn duty of all county and township officers, when such violation of the law comes to their knowledge, to file complaint against such parties before some competent trial official.

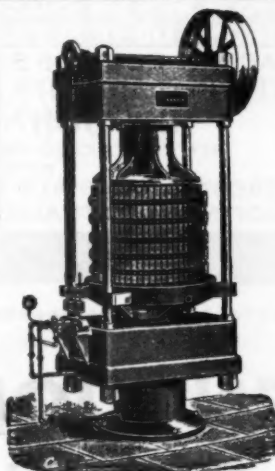
This law will be of interest to those engaged in cold storage in Oklahoma, in case game out of season should be offered for preserving.

**Assembly Passes Barron Island Bill.**

The New York Assembly on Tuesday, by a vote of 80 yeas to 45 nays, passed over the veto of Mayor Van Wyck of New York City Mr. Doughty's so-called Barron Island bill.

**TINNOL, A Paste that Sticks.**No Discoloring of Labels.  
No Rust Spots on Tin.  
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THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

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Full pressure at any point.  
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World's  
Finest  
Lard****Just What the Name Implies.**

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# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

**PRIME GRADES HELD FIRMLY—OTHERWISE A DULL AND STEADY MARKET—THE COMPARATIVELY MODERATE STOCKS MORE CLOSELY CONTROLLED.**

There has been nothing especially spurt to the situation this week, either in the way of demand or in changing of prices. It may be said that prime oil is a little more regular in tone, in that there is less difficulty in getting the prices of the previous week, for such small lots as are wanted, while there is a little freer sale for these limited quantities of that class of goods, more particularly in satisfying steady light wants of the home consumers. No bulge in prices of the higher grades can be looked for right away, while if outside products are to continue in their present rather tame order, the prime cotton oil will depend more for decidedly better figures upon an advancing season that will bring out more prominently their scarcity to even ordinary wants for consumption. The prime oils, however, have gathered a little tone this week, not only from the necessarily steady demands for them from the home consumers, who had carried on for some time the conservative policy of buying only as they saw an immediate use for the oil, but as well from the fact that the holders of these nice lots are beginning to have very little competition from any outside offerings by reason of the fact that the straggling small lots of crude that would make a choice refined have been well taken up and that they are showing in the production now of an unimportant order. Indeed, any class of oil has now a limited output, with the mills gradually closing, while a week or two more will see the season's producing work completed. Never before have the mills so closely sold up their productions as this season; some of them have been compelled to run a little later period than usual in order to meet contracts either with exporters or the home trade consumers, and when they close will have no oil to sell; generally speaking the other mills have practically closed out their holdings, while where there is any oil to be had in important quantities at the mills it represents more the holdings of people who have the feeling at present to cling to them in view of the highly satisfactory outlook, and who want more of a profit than would be possible upon efforts for current marketings, however, clear they could see their way to realize profitably even now. But that prime oil could be steered even now to a somewhat better line of prices would seem to be clear, even though the demands are not especially active for it, but more by reason of its steady reduction in holdings even on the conservative but steady buying, with the production now all made for the season. But a substantial advance would hardly be possible at present in view of the unsatisfactory look of the lard market, since compound lard and associated products could hardly just now be pushed higher in price and retain the fairly satisfactory business in them, while a marked increase in the cost of oil would necessarily mean better rates for the compounds, particularly as there is every prospect of oleo stear-

ine holding at a fairly steady price. It is in that respect that the halting mood of the lard market operates against the cotton oil situation, in preventing an immediate improvement in its price, while its statistical position supports its current basis. Just when the lard market is likely to turn to more animation and improved prices is a matter of a good deal of discussion; it is generally conceded that the hog product is about on a bottom

basis, and that it is in fact too cheap compared with the prices of hogs, and that when the rush of swine supplies is over that there is a chance of its being permanently better, and particularly in consideration of the fact that the packers now have essentially the holdings, and that they are less interested than for some time past in shaking up the market to get outside holdings. At least a steadier lard market is expected next month, while it is doubtful if there is any material advance on a nearer option than the July, while this later delivery may depend a good deal upon the developments over the grain situation, and as it may be affected by crop reports. The export inquiry is certainly now disappointing for lard; this may be attributed partly to a little rush upon the continent markets of their home grown hogs. The export

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<b>PURE ASBESTOS,</b>	<b>ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.</b>
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demands for cotton oil have not improved through the week; in fact, the situation as a whole is distinctly dull. There is no doubt that over the United Kingdom and upon the continent that the consumption of the oil is much greater than in the previous year, indeed, that it is the largest ever known, and that, however, more largely the oil has been taken over there from this country and from England, that their stocks are working down sufficiently to force them to renewed buying this side of the summer months, while not a very material demand would be necessary in conjunction with the unprecedented season's home consumption to stimulate affairs generally. The fact that the tallow position continues easy in price has not disturbed the market for the class of oils that would usually be affected by a decline in the beef fat product, and on account of the situation of stocks and the consideration that by relation with tallow cotton oil is at present sufficiently cheaper to keep all of the soap interests well up to their regular consumption of it. While tallow at present is slightly above 4; it looks as though its market might settle to 4; and that shippers would begin extensive buying again when it got there, while in the event of a 4 market for tallow there would not be meant an interference with the current free use of the oil by the soap trade. There has been less buying of the good, off and undergrades of oil this week by the principal holders, more because they cannot be had in suitable quantities at the current prices, while where miscellaneous moderate quantities are offered by the mills they are being taken up steadily by the soap makers over the West and at the South, with a readiness to pay a steady line of prices for them. The left-over seed from planting is furnishing a few of the mills material for producing moderate quantities of low grade oil, while other mills, where running at all, have nearly cleaned up their accumulations of the seed. Up to Thursday the sales, since our previous report here had been 2,500 bbls; good off yellow at 25½; 500 bbls. do, pure, delivery, at 26; 950 bbls. prime yellow at 26¼@26½; 300 bbls. strictly prime do, at 27; 500 bbls. butter grade, at 28@29; 750 bbls. prime white, at 30; 600 bbls. winter yellow at 30; 800 bbls. crude at 22¼@22½, and 10 tanks crude at Atlantic points at 18¼@18½.

The extensive soap factory and cottonseed oil mills of the La Esperanza Company, composed of Mexican capitalists at Lerdo, State of Durango, Mexico, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of over \$300,000.

## STARTING THE WHEELS AT SIOUX FALLS.

The Sioux Falls packing plant, which has been idle for some time is a superbly equipped packinghouse plant. A. Lester Heyer, the well known packer of 620 Third avenue, New York City; Charles T. Croker, a Fitchburg, Mass., capitalist; Theron Davis of New York City, Edwin C. Clark, in charge of the Silent plant at Sioux Falls, Iowa, and Jesse W. Royce, attorney of the same city, have formed the property of the late Sioux Falls Packing Company into the A. Lester Heyer Packing Company, which will own and operate the big plant, the machinery and equipment of which is virtually new. The authorized capital of the company is \$4,000,000. Of this, \$3,000,000 is subscribed and will be paid in. The \$1,000,000 remaining will be treasury stock.

In the formation of the company, Mr. Heyer's packinghouse on Third avenue, New York City, and his branch at Newburg, N. Y., have been included among the assets. The gentlemen above mentioned are the directors of the company, with Mr. Heyer as president and general manager. There are 3000 acres of ground belonging to the plant. Mr. Heyer, who is a well known packer, after carefully inspecting the plants of various large Western houses, thinks that only Swift and Company's St. Joe plant has superior equipment to the one that his company will operate at Sioux Falls. The machinery of this great silent concern has been well groomed and kept in apple pie order to start at any time.

The plant will open on a small scale late in the spring, or early in the summer. It will feel its way and gradually swing wheel after wheel into action until, it is hoped, the plant will be ready to work to its full capacity with the opening of the packing season in the fall. A refrigerator car service will be arranged for until such time as the company shall feel justified in putting on its own transportation service.

The Northwest is noted for its excellent hogs, and Mr. Heyer has a name in the East for his excellent hog products. The Sioux Falls plant is a very finely equipped one. These three things should make South Dakota proud of the result. Mr. Heyer, who is at present in New York City, is one of the squarest, safest, and very best men in the East. His company merits success.

It has recently been learned in investigating the various uses to which cottonseed oil may be utilized that if there is added to it 18 per cent. of crude india rubber, an imitation is formed which is difficult to detect from genuine India rubber.

## Answers to Correspondents.

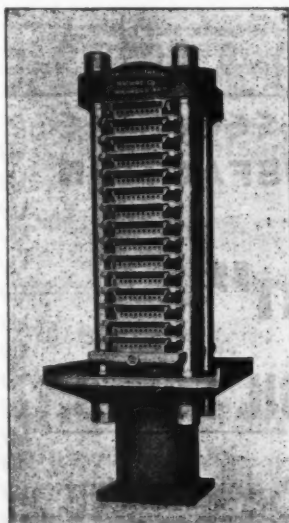
**DRESSED BEEF, PAOLA, KANS.—** Would not advise hanging in open air even under 40 degrees, when it is raining or damp. It is very apt to affect not only the color, but the quality. Any excess of moisture is detrimental to it. Thirty-eight is better than 40 degrees to hang in. Besides in the open air the temperature is too apt to change so suddenly that you run a great risk of spoiling your product. Further, the flavor is very much affected. (2.) The Manufacture of Sausages will be sent to you when off the press in the course of a couple of weeks.

**NEWARK.—**It is dangerous to use either cod oil or degrass for this purpose unless a strictly pure article can be obtained. The stuffing made with either of these, not pure, will cause the leather to gum on the surface and stick together and also to stain in spots. If there be any question about the quality of the cod oil or degrass, it is wise to have them analyzed for purity. A small outlay might save you a great deal of trouble and expense. (2.) A stuffing which has been found satisfactory for this kind of leather is made of a mixture of dry white lead 300 pounds, litharge 300 pounds, raw oil 500 gallons.

## Ottmann's Slightly Damaged by Fire.

Sparks which are supposed to have come from a defectively insulated electric wire set fire on Tuesday about 12:30 p. m. to the stand, which was destroyed, of Joseph Newman in Fulton market, New York. The establishment of Wm. Ottmann & Co., wholesale butchers and exporters, also suffered from the flames. Mr. Charles Ottmann told a representative of this journal on Wednesday that their loss, however, would not amount to more than \$50. This firm lost a few pieces of meat in the general mix-up and the firemen's axes did the rest of the damage. Ottman & Co. are well insured but their loss is a trivial one. They are to be congratulated that the blaze was not more serious.

The Consumers' Cotton Oil Company have purchased twenty acres of the Sledge land in Forrest City, Ark., for the building of a brick oil mill. The plant will be modern in every detail, of large capacity, employing about 100 hands. The machinery is to be of the latest improved pattern. Thousands of cattle will be fattened during the winter. Work is to begin at once and pushed forward to an early completion.



Standard 16-inch 15-plate Press. Capacity, 15 to 20 Tons. Also Presses from 5 tons up.

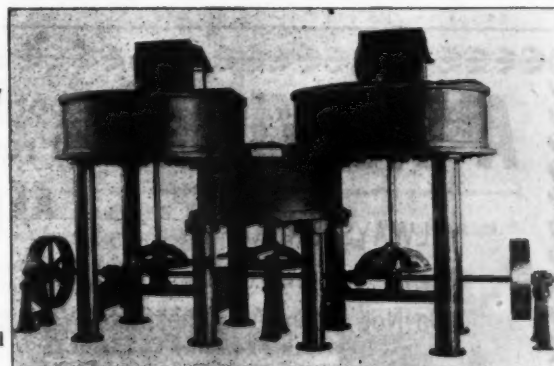
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Cake Breakers, Rolls,  
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We lead, others Follow.



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Foreign Correspondence Solicited.

# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

**TALLOW.**—The market came down here 1-16 on Monday of this week, when 500 hhd city were resold by an exporter at 43-16, and which had, it is understood, cost a little more money. It was bought for England. But on Tuesday on the weak look of the market it was said to have been offered for resale here at 43-16, while it was impossible to get an open bid from an exporter over 4, except for one lot of 50 hhd, for which 4 1-16 was bid, although 4½ would probably have been paid. But no melter was then ready to sell under 43-16, although there was the general admission among them then that "things don't look very brilliant." On Wednesday the reports from the London auction sale tended rather to enhance the feeling of indifference on the part of shippers over operating. There were three cables received by the various interested shippers here concerning the sale; all of them agreed that 700 casks were offered, and that the market was "unchanged but weak," but one said, "none sold," and the others that "100 casks had been sold," and "125 to 150 casks sold." It looked then as though the shippers, if they are able to get the market down to 4 will clean up the supplies. But at the same time it may be a little uncertain its going there, although the current drift is certainly in that direction. It would seem as though the West would have to come down more in its price to permit a decline here to 4. The West thought it might do something here in the previous week when our market stood at 4½, and it has hardly come down in price since on its best packer's grade, however weak it is on all other qualities. But the spirit is out of affairs in a decided way all around, and there is nothing certain now but dullness and weakness, while their results may prove that the inside views of buyers may yet be necessarily met, and that we may have a 4c market, while on Wednesday sales were made at 4½. The melters generally will have their week's make to offer. As the production is now about 700 hhd city weekly, of which about 250 hhd will go in to the home trade on the usual weekly contract deliveries, there will be 450 hhd to sell, and in addition about 150 hhd carried over from the previous week. It is getting to be much more dispir-

iting in the fact that accumulations are now making of volume that may bring out more of a pressure over selling if demands are to hold off, while it rather looks from the tone of English market as though shippers were in position to be indifferent for at least a little while longer. Meanwhile the home trade is not at all hurried over buying; it has a quieter demand for soap, while it has fair supplies of tallow, or at least enough of it to enable a little independent feeling on their part to awaiting a full settling of the market. The arrivals of country made are still very moderate, as most of the makers there are crying some portion of their makes in hopes of improved conditions over selling. There have been sales here for the week of 250,000 pounds country made at 4½, 4% as to quality, with now and then an exceptional lot reaching 4½, but 4% quite generally outside for anything at the close. The Western markets, holding 4½ for prime packers, yet are quiet, while they would be willing to sell all under-grades at a decline and find marked dullness.

On Wednesday there was a bid here at first for 50 hhd city of 4 1-16, while 43-16 was asked; other bids were not better than 4; there was before the close, however, something done at 4½, and the market left off then with sellers at 4½, and no more buyers at that, while the probabilities that it would touch near 4, a little more decided. It may be, however, and it looks a little like it for the day, that the market may not get exactly to 4, but at a small fraction above that that the exporters will be ready to grab it, fearing that they may get left, and to bringing about, after the business, to steadier conditions. There were for the day 100 hhd city sold for

export at 4½, while there are reports that 200 hhd more have been taken at that, while an out-of-town edible sold at 5 1-16.

The Chicago market showed unsettled and lower prices on all grades but prime packers, while the latter, although held up to the previous week's figures, was nominal; prime packers quoted there at 4½; No. 2 ditto at 3½, 6-4; No. 1 city renderers at 46-4½; prime country at 4½@4%, and No. 2 ditto at 3½, 6-3½.

On Thursday it was learned that there had been sold the day before only the 100 hhd city then noted at 4½, and not 200 hhd as some people had it; that lot was sold from melters' hands; besides this there were 50 hhd sold in the way of a resale at 4½. While on Thursday a lot of 50 hhd was bought from a melter at 4½. Therefore, there has been for the week only 150 hhd bought from melters' hands, while the rest was in the way of resales. At the close of this day 4 1-16 was bid and 4½ asked. The contract deliveries for the week of 250 hhd go into the home trade at 4½. Covering the sales made this week and previously 850 hhd city are to be exported this week.

**OLEO-STEARINE.**—Buyers whose wants are not especially urgent at present have tried hard to shake the market a little from its late trading basis, while they have used as an argument the weakness of other fats. But the stearine is apart from that consideration at present in the views of pressers, in the fact that its stock has been so closely sold to its production for some time that the current accumulations are moderate and not all burdensome. However, as the hard refiners have

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not been compelled to buy materially this week, they have for the most part rested their bidding at 5%, although occasionally as able to pick up an outside lot at 5 13-16 had taken it in, while finding the city pressers asking 5%; sales of 50,000 pounds at 5 13-16; but on Wednesday 50,000 pounds were sold at 5%, and at Chicago 250,000 pounds had been sold at 5%.

On Thursday there was more readiness to sell in New York at 5%, and 200,000 pounds were taken at that.

**LARD-STEARINE.**—There has been some export demand for city, but the refiners are practically out of the market as holding a sufficient supply of their own make. Western is quoted nominally about 66 1/2%.

**GREASE.**—This market does not come down with tallow. While it is naturally quiet by reason of buyers being somewhat influenced by the tallow market, yet when they attempt to buy they find quite firm holding. There is some demand right along from the home trade whose wants of desirable grades can be satisfied only at steady prices, but the exporters essentially hold off. Offerings are not large, as the receipts from the West are very moderate. "A" white quoted at 46 1/4%, "B" white at 3 1/4%, yellow at 3 1/2@3 3/4%, brown at 36 1/2@3 3/4%, bone and house at 3 3/4@3 1/2%.

**GREASE-STEARINE.**—It is hardly possible to buy at any concessions from late figures, with a good deal of firmness among holders; however, quieter all demands. White quote at 4 1/2, and yellow at 4 1/4.

**LARD-OIL.**—The unsettled situation of and for the most part easier drift of lard tends to keep buyers of the oil very conservative, and while their consumption is liberal they are drawing to some little extent upon their accumulations in preference to taking up additional large lots. At some time in the near future the buying must materially enlarge on account of the steady material reduction the large manufacturers are making in their supplies, but that there will be a disposition to hold off until lard shows a more decided outlook seems clear. There is at present a little irregularity over the prices of the oil, with 41 to 45 quoted, and sales of car lots reported at 41.

**CORN OIL.**—The export markets are taking the production sufficiently to keep it well sold up, and there are increased home wants, while the market has a firm tone, quoted at 3.40 to 3.75 for large and small lots.

(For Friday's Closings, see Page 42.)

Whitaker & Delaney's glue works have been burned at Tacony, Pa., loss about \$100,000. The plant fronts on the Delaware river and has an area of fourteen acres.

## W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission  
and  
Export Dealers,

523 Rialto Building.

CHICAGO.

Tallow, Grease,  
Stearines, Provisions,  
Fertilizing Materials,  
Beef and Pork Products  
of all Kinds.

## PACKERS' AND BUTCHERS' ITEMS

### Butchers' Lard.

(Written for The National Provisioner and Copyrighted.)

Butchers can make a good grade of lard which will stand up in hot weather with very little trouble, and at small expense, by keeping caul, kidney and such fats in clean receptacles in the icebox and when sufficient has accumulated wash well in clean cold water and cut into small cubes—or better still, "hash"—and render at low temperature in water bath preferable, and when melted settle with a little salt until clear, then draw off to another vessel and add 60% of lard, bringing mass to fusing point, when heat may be removed and the whole thoroughly agitated until of a consistency scarcely admitting of being "drawn" at all; that is to say, stir until it is necessary to run off.

### Butchers' Pickle.

Dissolve in 4 gallons of water 8 lbs. of salt, 1/4 ounce potash, 2 ounces saltpetre, 2 lbs. sugar; boil and skim, and when cold is ready for use. Above quantity of pickle is sufficient for 100 lbs. of meat. In such pickle a ham will cure in about 8 weeks, and beef in half the time.

### Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

	1898.	1899.
Chicago .....	775,000	870,000
Kansas City .....	350,000	390,000
Omaha .....	250,000	190,000
St. Louis .....	210,000	178,000
Indianapolis .....	104,000	109,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	49,000	70,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	53,400	47,000
Cincinnati .....	79,000	86,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	159,000	54,000
Ottumwa, Iowa. ....	67,900	79,200
Cedar Rapids, Iowa. .	28,100	52,000
Sioux City, Iowa. ....	53,000	42,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	47,000	46,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	63,000	54,000
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	43,000	49,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	14,000	25,000
Marshalltown, Iowa. .	14,100	18,200
Nebraska City, Neb. .	28,000	41,000
Bloomington, Ill. ....	9,100	16,700
Above and all others. .	2,560,000	2,560,000

—Price Current.

### New York Produce Exchange Notes

New members elected at a recent meeting of the Board of Managers: W. W. Battie, R. G. Noran, J. Overton Paine and W. G. Reinhold.

Proposed for membership: John F. Clark (doans and investments), by Charles B. Yale; and Charles Louis Dreyfus (Louis Dreyfus & Co., grain), by Leo Rappaport.

Visitors on the Exchange: F. B. Ricketson, J. L. Norton, R. L. Wanger and N. C. Curtis, Chicago; S. Burke and C. Hickox, Cleveland; L. E. Voorhees, Cincinnati; O. P. Gothlin, Dayton, Ohio; L. S. Tyler, Minneapolis; Wm. Turle, Duluth; S. N. Forbes and D.M. Irwin, Buffalo; C. L. Cutter, Toledo; A. Sinclair and H. S. Phillips, Montreal; S. W. Eddy, A. H. Boole and G. B. Pope, Boston; E. R. Baker,

Frank M. Zellar and J. A. McCarthy, Philadelphia.

Mr. James B. McMahon, second vice-president of the N. K. Fairbank Company, who has been here from Chicago through the past week, has had his time too much occupied attending to the details of the business of the several branch houses of this large concern to admit of an extended interview with him over the developments of general trade affairs at the West latterly, but it is understood his impressions may be summed up as follows: That after a remarkably large winter's business any little lull that has followed is likely to give way to an unusually satisfactory movement for the advanced period of the year, and that more than the usual interest among buyers for the summer months may be looked for.

### Removals and Business Changes.

A. K. Gardiner & Bro., the well known importers and dealers in foreign and domestic glues, gelatines, foreign glue stock, etc., have removed from 284 Pearl street, New York, to more convenient premises at 99 John street.

L. D. Abel recently sold his entire interest in the Abel Packing Company of Macon, Ga., to George R. Napier, who has been secretary and treasurer of the firm for the last four years, and has had active control of the company's business during that time. The firm is now known as the Southern Packing Co., Inc., the interested parties having made application to the Superior Court to have the firm name changed from Abel Packing Co. (it having been chartered) to Southern Packing Co., successors, the latter company assuming the financial obligations of the former, collecting outstanding accounts, etc. The Southern Packing Company is located at 620 Cherry street in Macon, and with its increased facilities is better prepared than ever to give its customers and new patrons prompt and painstaking attention. They are dealers, wholesale and retail, in meats of all kinds. Mr. George R. Napier is president of the company, and Mr. Edward Napier vice-president.

### CHEAP EXCURSIONS, 1899.

Annual Meeting General Assembly Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Denver, Col., May 18 to 26.  
Annual Meeting General Assembly Presbyterian Church at Minneapolis, Minn., May 18 to June 1.  
National Baptist Anniversaries at San Francisco, Cal., May 26 to 30.  
National Educational Association at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11 to 14.

For all these meetings cheap excursion rates have been made and delegates and others interested should bear in mind that the best route to reach convention city is via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and its connections. Choice of routes is offered those going to the meetings on the Pacific Coast of going via Omaha or Kansas City, and returning by St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has the short line between Chicago and Omaha, and the best line between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, the route of the Pioneer Limited, the only perfect train in the world.

All coupon ticket agents sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. For time tables and information as to rates and routes address George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

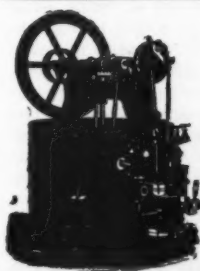
WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY  
Designing, inventing and perfecting new devices in  
Soap Powder, Toilet,  
Scouring and Laundry

SOAP MACHINERY.

If you have trouble to compete,  
let us show you how we can help you.

HOUCHIN & HUBER,

35-45 Fifty-third St., NEW YORK, Brooklyn Borough.





# Hides and Skins

## MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES**—The present market shows a rather high pressure. While prices are firmly sustained there seems to be a general impression that they are likely either to weaken or remain stationary during the next few weeks, as receipts bid fair to be unusually generous. The packers are not disposing of their holdings as speedily as might be wished, owing to a number of causes and the chances are that much stock will be carried into mid-summer.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, free of brands, are in indifferent request. They have sold in a small way at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up have moved to the number of 3,000 at 11c.

COLORADO STEERS have been in active request at a variety of prices and now offer at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have been an especially strong feature of the market, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c is an equitable valuation.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, sold to the extent of 4,000 at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Light stock offers at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BRANDED COWS are in light supply; 2,000 moved at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, which is the prevailing figure.

NATIVE BULLS are an indifferent factor at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There are not many on hand.

COUNTRY HIDES—Dealers are very firm in their views and generally anticipate a better price for their wails. They base this belief on the scarcity of outside supply and the well sustained figures.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, have been in fairly active request at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9c for ones and twos.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have sold in a small way at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have moved in a small way at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9c. Some holders are demanding  $\frac{1}{2}$ c advance.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, have not been in an active factor. Sales were made at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and 9c for ones and twos.

### P. DONAHUE & SON,

HIGHEST PRICES  
PAID FOR

## HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

### RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,  
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed  
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.  
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

## Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.  
Samples and estimates furnished.

### CHARLES RIBBANS,

231 Plane Street, NEWARK, N. J.

NATIVE BULLS would sell more freely were it not for  $\frac{1}{4}$ c difference in the views of holders and buyers. The former demand 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c flat, while buyers are willing to pay but 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS are the object of somewhat stimulated inquiry. They offer at 12@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, bring 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, according to quality.

DEACONS, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSE HIDES are stronger, having sold as high as \$3.40.

SHEEPSKINS—Pelts are well cleaned up.

The market is generally active. We quote:

FRESH PACKER PELTS, \$1.00@1.20.

COUNTRY PELTS, 70c@\$1.00.

FRESH PACKER SHEARLINGS, 300@

35c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 15@25c.

FRESH PACKER LAMBS, 70c@\$1.00.

### KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales of some 12,000 at pretty full prices, and the present week opens with still a feather in the cap of the packers on high prices. Twelve hundred Texas were sold at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for the heavies, a thousand Colorados at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., then 1,800 California at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 1,000 butt brands at 11c., 4,000 native steers heavy average 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and one car of light average sold for 12c. strictly April hides. The packers still anticipate higher prices on later hides, and some of them are now talking 12c. for heavy Texas, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for lights. The three thousand April native steers, comprising the entire stock of native steers in this city now unsold, are held firmly at 12c. The slaughter of Texas is rather disappointing, not as large as usual at this time of the year, and it is not expected that the kill will be very large before early June weeks. Branded bulls have been sold at 8c. Native bulls are slow, but held pretty firmly; as they are purchased at a flat price, the tanners that use spready bulls are not in the market—they prefer to wait for the later bulls, which will be about free of grubs. The whole situation at present writing is very strong. To be sure the packers can afford to ask 12c. at present for heavy Texas, for the simple reason that there is not a packer in this city that is not sold up to slaughter, and some of them beyond it. Under these circumstances they can well afford to ask this price—what they may do when they have a few thousand each to offer is a different proposition, and 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. will more than probably be accepted for the April and early May hides. Branded cows are still very scarce, and none can be purchased in this city at less than 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., though they are all asking  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Light native cows are now firmly held at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The slaughter, however, is very light. The only article that still hangs fire is that of heavy cows; 5,000 or 6,000 of them could probably be purchased at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., though the packers are asking 11c. They still, however, have large hopes of receiving 11c. for them. This price probably doubtful, owing to the fact that quite a number of tanners using this kind of stock prefer to wait for May take-off, as such should show a very small percentage of grubbing, and may be counted as short-haired hides.

Sheepskins are very closely sold up. Shearlings are commencing to make their appearance, but not in any large quantities as yet,

and as the hot weather is coming on, the packers are not caring to speculate in full wool pelts. Prices range from \$1.05 to \$1.15 for full wool pelts, and 70@80c. for lambskins.

### BOSTON.

BUFFS, at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, are fairly firm. New Englands are very strong, at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The supply of both Buffs and New Englands is light. This is especially true of the latter.

CALFSKINS—Light weights are in active request.

SHEEPSKINS—Price advancing on imported. There are but few domestics on hand.

### PHILADELPHIA.

The quality of offerings has appreciated. The are in rather limited volume. Prices are firmly sustained. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10c.

CITY COWS, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9@9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS—More request.

SHEEPSKINS—Very little doing.

### NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES—Stocks are well sold up. Natives brought 12c early this week. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CITY COWS, 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS (flat), 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS—(See page 35.)

HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

GRUBBY NATIVES, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c.

### SUMMARY.

There is no controverting the fact that the present market is a strong one generally speaking. It is also equally true that there are indications, however vague, that the market may weaken appreciably within a very short period. There are various conditions, such as selection and quality, which are militating against present sales and the demands of these conditions may be so hard to satisfy that some of the present holdings will be carried well into mid-summer. Na-

## TANNING CHEMISTS

Send us samples of your spent tan and we will tell you if you are leaving valuable tannin in it.

Send us samples of your tanning extracts and we will give you prompt and accurate analysis.

Send us samples of your greases and other waste products, and we will tell you how to get the most money out of them.

Send us samples of the water you use and we will analyze and tell you its suitability for the tannery.

TANNERY CHEMISTRY A SPECIALTY.

The

National Provisioner  
Laboratory,

Official Chemists to The New York Produce Exchange,

284-286 Pearl St., NEW YORK.

tives have been a particularly hard variety to move during the past week. The country market has acquired new vigor from the recent sales of huffs. There seems to be a general impression among dealers that an advance is in early prospect. They base this opinion on outside stock which is both scarce and high. Restricted offerings and high prices are features of the Boston market. Huffs at 9½¢ is the ruling quotation. New Englands well strong at 9½¢. In Philadelphia the quality of the offerings is much improved, inquiry is stimulated and there is no accumulation. The New York market is closely sold up, prices are high and advancing, a prominent Gold street broker having sold Natives at 12¢ during the early part of the week.

#### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11¼¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 11¢; Colorado steers, 10½¢@10¼¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 11¼¢; No. 1 native cows, 10¼¢; under 55 lb, 11¼¢; branded cows, 10¼¢; native bulls, 9½¢.

#### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 huffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½¢; No. 2, 9¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 9¼¢@10¢; branded steers and cows, 8½¢@9¢; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9½¢; No. 2, 9¢; native bulls, 8¼¢@8½¢; calfskins, 12¢@12½¢; kips, 10¼¢@10½¢; deacons, 52¼¢@72½¢; slunks, 25¢; horse hides, \$3.40; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1.00@1.20; country pelts, 70¢@1.00; packer shearlings, 50¢@55¢; country shearlings, 15¢@25¢; packer lambs, 70¢@1.00.

#### BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½¢@9¾¢; New England hides, 9½¢.

#### PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9¼¢@9½¢; country cows, 9¢@9½¢; country bulls, 7¼¢@8½¢.

#### NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11½¢@12¢; butt-branded steers, 10½¢@11¢; side-branded steers, 10½¢; city cows, 10¢@10¼¢; native bulls, 9¼¢@9½¢; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides, \$3.25; grubby natives, 10½¢@11¢.

#### HIDELETS.

M. E. Loescher, a well-known tanner of Muskegon, Mich., sailed from New York on the 27th for Europe.

Max Kaufman, a prominent German leather dealer, who has been visiting the New York market sailed for home.

It is reported that the Wallin dry tannery of Grand Rapids, Mich., will probably in the future buy its hide stock from herders in Mexico. Mr. Andrus, the company's agent, has spent so much time in Mexico that he speaks Spanish fluently.

The United States Leather Company's tannery at Lincoln, Neb., has been burned. The loss is about \$150,000. About 2000 sides of finished leather, and a quantity of dry hides, were saved. The plant was insured. The hides in the pits were not removed. It is thought that these can be saved.

William McCarroll, vice-president of the American Leather Company, New York, sailed for Europe on the 26th. It was rumored that the American Hide & Leather Company was to have been incorporated this week under the laws of New Jersey.

#### Merchant & Co.'s Large Orders.

Merchant & Co., incorporated of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, report a heavy increase in Tin and Babbit Metal business. They have recently taken, among numerous others, a carload order for Babbitt metal from a large Western machinery manufacturing company, the shipment consisting of an assortment of grades. It is stated that this order was placed after an exhaustive list of samples from a number of manufacturers.

## THE GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

(Translated for The National Provisioner.)

(Continued from last week.)

### Imported Meat.

If every animal slaughtered in the empire has to be subjected to a thorough sanitary inspection it is but just and fair that also such meat which is imported should be officially inspected before being admitted to commerce. Some foreign countries regulate their meat inspection properly; others, however, have either no sanitary control of the meat trade, or the regulations are so general that they may be arbitrarily carried out. In the large export establishments of transoceanic countries which are of importance for the importation of meat, and where thousands of animals are daily slaughtered, real sanitary inspection is immensely difficult. For these reasons imported meat into the empire has to be inspected, and generally on the same principles which prevail for the inspection of domestic animals. Some changes, of course, are necessary, for instance, to permit the importation only of meat in joints, carcasses or pieces connected with interior organs. Further, instead of removing unfit or inferior meat the proprietor will be permitted to re-export such meat provided there are no sanitary objections and proper measures are taken to prevent an importation of the same.

### How Imported Meat Is Treated in Some Other Countries Outside of Germany.

**RUSSIA.**—Forbids the importation of all preparations of pork except melted hog tallow.

**BELGIUM** acts under the royal ordinance of December 14th, 1897, and August 22d, 1898, as follows:

The importation of fresh, prepared or conserved meat and food from beef, sheep, goats and hogs and of their offal is only permitted in certain custom offices on the border designated by the Minister of Agriculture and in the interior, and only on such days and hours which the said Minister agreed on with the Minister of Finance. The importation of prepared and conserved meat and food from the horse and its offal is forbidden. With the exception of mutton, fresh meat may only be imported in carcasses, halves or forequarters, and under the condition that the lungs are still attached. Imported meat and fats and offal can not be used for nourishment unless inspected by regular veterinary surgeons or other experts designated therefor and recognized by the same as fit for use and marked as such. The importer has to raise exceptions against the findings of the inspector within twenty-four hours; he may cause another inspection by a veterinary surgeon of his choice, and in the case of a conflict between the two inspectors the first inspector has to cause a third examination, which has to be final, by the veterinary inspector of the government or its representative. If the meat, after sterilization, is found to be unfit for nourishment, it shall be seized by the inspector, who will give notice to the competent mayor of the place who has then to look after the destruction of the meat. The importer has to stand the expense of the inspection. In the case that the second inspection proves favorable to claimant the government stands its expense. All these rules can not be applied to meat which passes through Belgium only in transit. Our best official information is that no sort of certificate is required in the case of importations of hams or other cured hog and beef products into Belgium.

**FRANCE** is regulated by the ordinance of May 26th, 1888, as follows: Fresh meat can only be imported in such custom offices which

are designated by the President of the Republic for that purpose. The inspection in border places is made by the regular veterinary surgeons; where, in interior custom offices, a special service of the city for the supervision of the slaughtering trade is in existence, inspection is performed by its employees. Importation of beef and pork must be made in carcasses, which, if cut into halves or quarters, have to show accurate fitting of these parts to each other, and must have the lungs attached in their natural position. There must be no traces of scratches or scarring. Fillets and tenderloins may be imported in pieces. According to a law of January 11, 1892, fresh mutton can only be imported in quarters, and the intestines must be attached to one of the forequarters. By the order of March 30th, 1898, the importation of meat prepared with borax or boracic acid is forbidden. Salted pork is not limited in importation, if it comes from any other place but the United States of America. If, however, coming from the United States it can only be imported in certain specifically designated places and under the following conditions: 1. On production of a certificate of health issued by the American inspector at the place where it comes from and certifying to a microscopical examination. 2. The placing of the seal of this American inspector on each box or bag. 3. Examination of the product at the arrival after unloading by a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

(To be Concluded in the Next Issue.)

### DUTY ON MEATS IN GERMANY.

Consul Erdman, at Breslau, Germany, writing to the State Department, says:

The German butcher paper is agitating the raising of the duty on American sausage. It says:

Competent officials are of the opinion that the American smoked sausage, on account of its changed composition and method of manufacturing, must be placed under the head of "Sausage for better table enjoyment," and no more under "Common sausage." With such a change, however, is joined a raising of the conventional duty from 17 marks (\$4.95) to 60 marks (\$14.28) per 100 kilograms.

The present duty and tax on meat, fish, and fowl which arrive here from the United States is as follows per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds):

Meat, cut up, fresh and preserved, also extract of meat..... \$4.76

Fish:		Free
Fresh .....		Free
Salted, dried, smoked, and boiled (with the exception of herrings).....		.71
In vinegar or oil .....		2.86
Canned or in other packing.....		14.28
Fowl and game .....		7.14

The convention between Germany and Austria-Hungary provides the following exceptions of the above tariff on meat, fowl, and game:

Pork, cut up, fresh, and preserved (lard excepted) .....	\$4.05
Meat, cut up and fresh (pork excepted).....	3.57
Fowl .....	2.86
Game .....	4.76

In addition to the foregoing tariff there is a local tax of \$2.86 per 100 kilograms on meat, fowl, and game if the same is brought into Breslau.

It will be seen from the above that the duty on meat, fowl, and game imported from Austria-Hungary into Germany is considerably less than on the same articles imported from the United States.

### PACKINGHOUSE BURNED.

On Tuesday last the packinghouse of R. Gunz & Co., Muskego avenue, Milwaukee, was burned, and several hundred hogs, which were in the house, perished in the fire.



## PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 623,198. SACK, BAG, ETC. Adelmer M. Bates, Chicago, Ill. Filed July 15, 1898. Serial No. 686,047.
- 623,199. SACK, BAG, OR OTHER FLEXIBLE RECEPTACLE. Adelmer M. Bates, Chicago, Ill. Filed Jan. 9, 1899. Serial No. 701,541.
- 623,208. WATER-TROUGH. Henry C. Foltz, Hagerstown, Md. Filed April 8, 1898. Serial No. 676,886.
- 623,270. REFRIGERATING MACHINE. Louis Block, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 12, 1895. Serial No. 534,636.
- 623,295. PROCESS OF PURIFYING BRINE. Gerhard N. Vis, Schweizerhalle, Switzerland. Filed Dec. 23, 1898. Serial No. 700,008.
- 623,330. LABEL AFFIXER. George McCadden, St. Cloud, Minn. Filed Feb. 26, 1898. Serial No. 671,836.
- 623,334. CAN. George H. Perkins, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 22, 1897. Serial No. 641,753.
- 623,347. TIN-PLATE CLEANING MACHINE. Henry F. Akin, Maywood, Ill. assignor to the Norton Bros., Chicago, Ill. Filed Jan. 23, 1899. Serial No. 703,021.
- 623,382. DEVICE FOR WATERING LIVE STOCK. Lewis Pray, Noble, Iowa. Filed May 27, 1898. Serial No. 681,882.
- 623,398. PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING MINERAL WOOL. Alexander D. Eibers, Hoboken, N. J. Filed Nov. 19, 1898. Serial No. 696,008.
- 623,403. PROCESS OF TANNING. George W. Houston, Marietta, Fla., assignor to himself, Frank C. Ravessies, Owensborough, and William N. Ferguson, Dade City, Fla. Filed July 9, 1898. Serial No. 685,565.
- 623,533. COMPUTING-SCALE. William R. Dunn, Alton, Ind., assignor to himself and James M. Jenkins, same place. Filed Nov. 24, 1897.
- 623,537. DESK OR CABINET DRAWER. Wallace S. Grange, Malta, Ill. Filed June 23, 1898.
- 623,545. STOCK-WATERER. Daniel Hufnagel, Milo, Ill. Filed Nov. 18, 1898.
- 623,565. METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR TANNING HIDES. Miguel R. Rodriguez, Victoria, Tex., assignor of one-half to William Hopkins Wylie, Victoria County, Tex. Filed May 26, 1898.

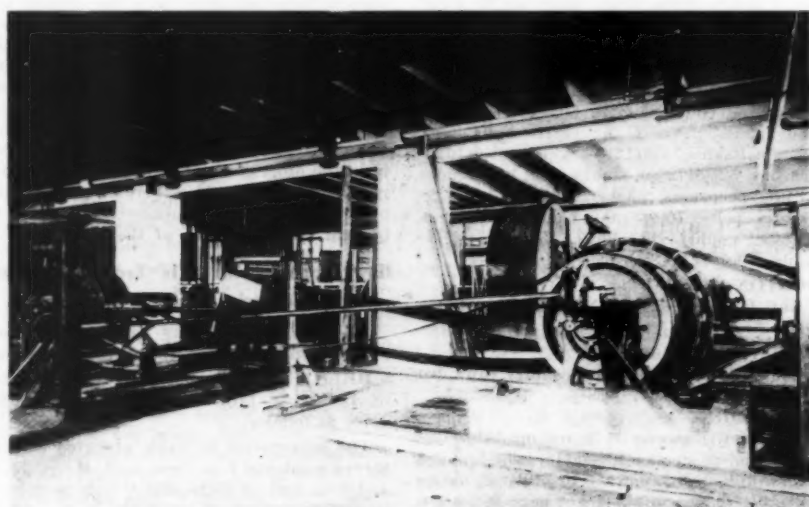
### Trade-Marks.

- 32,744. MIXED FOODS FOR HORSES, CATTLE AND FARM STOCK. Eben Dowie and James Macdonald Oxley, Montreal, Canada. Filed March 20, 1899. Essential feature.—The word "Faramel." Used since March 1, 1899.
- 32,745. WASHING TABLETS. Connells-ville Manufacturing Company, Connells-ville, Pa. Filed March 18, 1899. Essential feature.—The word "Climax." Used since December, 1898.
- 82,773. CERTAIN NAMED CANNED OR PRESERVED GOODS. Merrell Soule Company, Syracuse, N. Y. Filed February, 1899. Essential feature—the word "Octagon."
- 11,735. BARREL-HOOP. William D. Marshall, Franklin Square, Ohio. Filed Jan. 5, 1899. Serial No. 701,301. Original No. 601,079.
- 30,580. CASE FOR FOOD-CHOPPERS. Levi T. Snow, New Haven, Conn. Filed March 9, 1899. Serial No. 708,446. Term of patent, 14 years.

## IMPORTANT ENGINEERING TESTS OF CLING-SURFACE.

Professor Carpenter, Sibley College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has made some tests of Cling-Surface, this boon to manufacturers having to do with belting. This product is made by the Cling-Surface Manufacturing Company of 190-196 Virginia street, Buffalo, N. Y., of which company Mr. Albert B. Young is the efficient manager. That our readers may form their own conclusions, we print in full Professor Carpenter's report to the Cling-Surface Company.

For the more perfect understanding of the beneficial effects of this remarkable product on belts, we give three illustrations showing just what Cling-Surface does for belts. Two diagrams of curves are shown, as is also a half-tone of the belt testing apparatus. Professor Carpenter's report is as follows:



CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.  
Showing Belt-Testing Apparatus.

Sibley College, Cornell University,  
Department Experimental Engineering.

R. C. Carpenter.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 17, 1899.

Mr. Henry Floy, 220 Broadway, New York:

Dear Sir:—I beg leave to report that the laboratory force of Sibley College have, under my directions, tested the effect of applying Cling-Surface to belting.

The tests were made in every case on the belt-testing machine owned by Sibley College; this is constructed so that the belt can be tested under ordinary running conditions and measurements can be made for determining the power supplied, the power delivered, the tension on the belt, the arc of contact on either pulley and the slip. This machine has been used in extensive investigations for determining the efficiency of belting and is described in Volume XV. Transactions American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Three belts have been tested, each before and after treating with Cling-Surface, and each under various conditions of loading. In all over tests have been made; a considerable number of observations have been repeated in order to check the accuracy of the results.

The belts before testing were in every case clean and in good condition and running under rather better than average conditions. The Cling-Surface was applied on several successive days and in small quantities in accordance with the directions supplied by the manufacturers before commencing the test. The material was almost wholly absorbed at the time of starting the test, and none has since been applied. The material made the belt

soft and pliable and gave it an inner surface somewhat resembling patent leather. This surface was only in the least degree sticky to the touch.

The general results of the tests with Cling-Surface show an increased transmitting power as compared with the same belt in an untreated condition; it also shows an increased arc of contact, and very much less slip. It shows a very high transmitting power when the belt is run extremely loose or with very little tension on the pulleys, the reverse of which is true with the untreated belt. It will be seen by consulting the report that the greatest transmission capacity for the belt treated with cling-surface was found when there was the least possible tension on the belt, and when the belt was running so slack that the sides nearly touched. It will be noted also that as the tension of the belt was increased the transmitting capacity dimin-

ished until a tension of about 20 pounds per inch of width of belt was reached, after which the transmitting capacity commenced to increase, and from that point continued to increase with increase of tension.

In the test of the same belt not treated with Cling-Surface the results were quite different, inasmuch as the capacity with very light tensions was practically nothing, and the capacity increased as the tension increased; at no point, however, did the untreated belt have even approximately the same capacity as the treated belt with the same tension; and moreover the treated belt transmitted much more power with a very light tension than the untreated belt with a heavy tension. The test with the belts treated and untreated running on wooden pulleys, showed essentially the same characteristics. The general effect of the Cling-Surface appears to enable the belt to transmit a power equal to its entire capacity without producing heavy stresses on the driving boxes of the pulleys, or in other words it enables the full capacity of the belt to be obtained for transmitting when the belt is so loose that the sides nearly touch.

The general results of the tests of the untreated and treated belts when running on iron pulleys is shown in the accompanying diagram, Fig. 1 and 2. In Fig. 1, the horizontal distances show the tension on the belt in pounds per inch of width, the vertical distances show the horse power transmitted per inch of width of belt for a speed of 4500 feet per minute. The lower line represents the results obtained with the untreated belt; the upper line the results obtained with the treated



belt. It will be noted that the lower line continually rises, showing an increase in capacity with an increase in tension; the upper line descends at first, showing a decrease in capacity with increase in tension, and later rises. In no place does the transmitting capacity of the treated belt fall below that of the untreated belt. In comparing the respective results it will be noted that the treated belt has a carrying capacity of 13.8 horse power when the tension per inch or

power with a slack belt without any attention whatever. This subject is of great interest to mechanics.

The Cling-Surface Company proposes making an exhibit at the electrical exhibition in Madison Square Garden, New York, May 8 to June 2, at which time they will endeavor to prove to the satisfaction of every one that a slack belt treated with Cling-Surface will transmit more power than a tight one without it. Cling-Surface also acts as a preserva-

# DEMAND FOR MEAT IN HAWAIIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

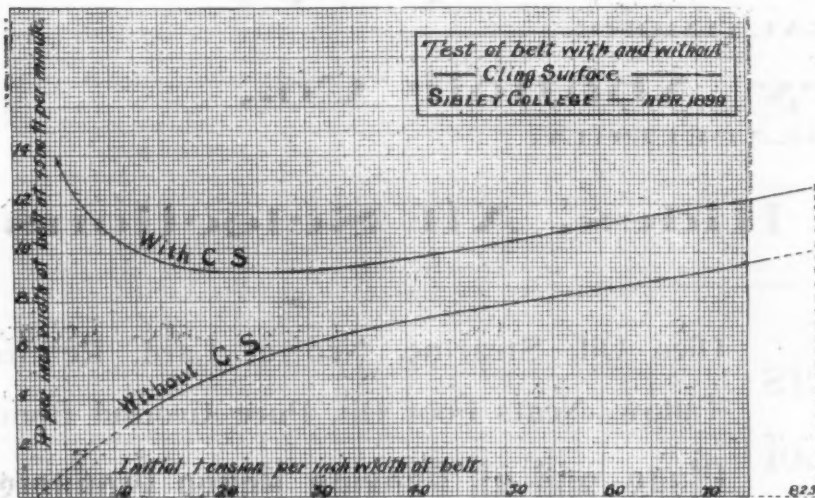
The experimental shipments of frozen meat from San Francisco to the Hawaiian and the Philippine islands have given such excellent satisfaction that an immense traffic is confidently looked for by California and Nevada cattle men. In Honolulu the California meat has grown steadily in favor. The beef on the island is scarce and inferior in quality to that from California. Large quantities lately shipped there in refrigerator boats have ready sale among the islanders. Two days before the arrival of one of the California steamers the people cease buying the home product, preferring to wait for the California meat.

Thus far the shipments to Manila have been limited to the needs of the troops stationed there. The supplies formerly were brought from Australia, but the government was anxious to procure these supplies in the American market, all else being equal.

The first shipment from San Francisco to Manila was made last December, and proved eminently satisfactory. Since then every transport has carried from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds of frozen beef and from 300 to 400 sheep. Fully 500,000 pounds have thus been sent to Manila within the last few months. The transport Scandia, which sailed from here early in January, carried 110,000 pounds of frozen meat and poultry. Col. Baldwin, commissary, U. S. A., personally superintended the loading of the meat and inspected every carcass. Not one pound of that shipment was lost or spoiled, and the army surgeon pronounced it as fresh and wholesome as if it had only come from the slaughterhouse. A portion of the meat was used on the home trip, and the remaining 10,000 pounds, which are still on board, and have been thoroughly inspected since the Scandia arrived in port, will be used on the return journey.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## THE TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS.

A recent legal decision of considerable interest is that of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, which held in the case of the People ex rel. The American Soda Fountain Company vs. Roberts, that a foreign cor-



CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.—Fig. 1.

width is 5 pounds, while for the same conditions the untreated belt has no carrying capacity; furthermore, it is noted that the carrying capacity of the treated belt, even at this low tension, is nearly 40 per cent higher than that of the untreated belt, even when the tension has been increased to 80 pounds per inch of width of belt. The diagrams in Fig. 2 show the arc of contact and the maximum percentage of slip for belts run both in the treated and untreated condition with different tensions and on iron pulleys. From this it is seen that the slip of a treated belt is much less, and the arc of contact greater for a given total tension than with the untreated belt.

The falling off in carrying capacity with increase of belt tension for the treated belt is doubtless due to the rapid change in the arc of contact, which diminishes with increase of tension. This causes a diminution in the transmitting power which is greater than that produced by the increase of pressure due to the increased tension on the belt. With the untreated belt such change is very slight, and consequently a falling off in carrying capacity for light tension takes place.

In regard to the question raised as to the preservative qualities of Cling-Surface and to the permanency of the effect produced by its application, the writer would say that our tests have of necessity been of too short duration to give conclusive answers. The general effect of the Cling-Surface is to soften the belt and to put it apparently in the best condition for transmitting power and retaining its good qualities. The surface produced by the Cling-Surface remains apparently unchanged after several weeks of use, and the inference to be drawn is that the material has an effect which continues permanent for some time at least. Very respectfully,

R. C. Carpenter,

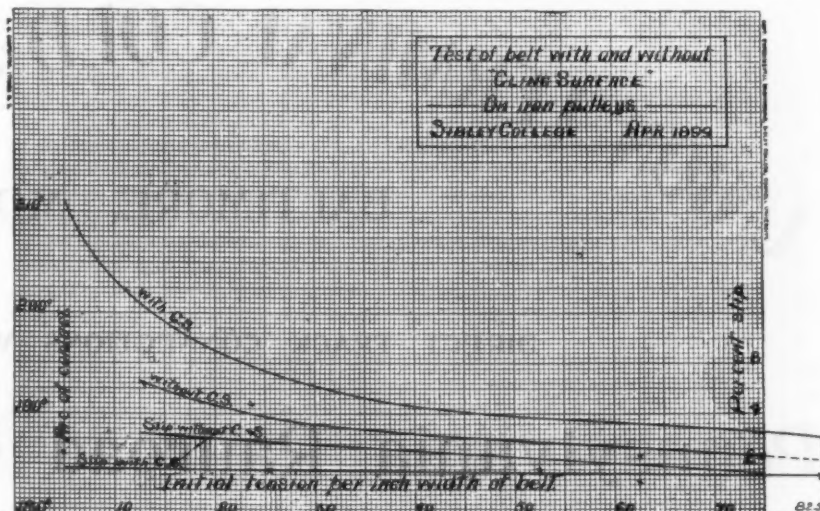
Professor of Experimental Engineering.

In view of the facts stated by Professor Carpenter, it will be readily admitted that it is possible for belt owners to be entirely relieved of tight belts and their accompanying troubles, and to be able to transmit more

tive for belts, which is another strong point in its favor.

## MEAT PRODUCTS OF URUGUAY.

Consul Swahn sends from Montevideo, a report in regard to the exports of meat products from Uruguay to Cuba and Porto Rico and the possibilities of competition on the part of United States packers. It appears that during the present slaughtering season 300,000 head of cattle have been killed in Uruguay, the prices averaging \$15 per head. Fat cattle are not so much used in the making of jerked beef (which is the chief article of ex-



CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.—Fig. 2.

port in this line) as are cows and lean steers. The buyer in Uruguay pays only about one-third for his raw product on the hoof that competitors must pay. Climatic conditions also favor the handling of the product. Shipments are made chiefly in small Spanish vessels, and freights are low. The freight quoted on the day of the report, by steamer, via New York, was 35s. (\$8.52) per ton for Cuba and 40s. (\$9.73) for Porto Rico, 10 per cent primeage being added in both cases. The amount of jerked beef shipped to Cuba since the war has been 4,171,228 pounds, valued at \$246,360.

poration engaged in manufacturing in the State of New York and in selling goods manufactured elsewhere was liable for the corporation tax imposed by chapter 522 of the laws of 1890; that such a corporation did not come within the exception contained in the statute with respect to companies "wholly engaged in carrying on manufacture" within the State, and that the fact that the business of the corporation other than manufacturing in New York was in the nature of interstate commerce did not relieve it from the burden of the tax.

# D. B. MARTIN,

**Union Abattoir Company,**  
OF BALTIMORE.

**Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,**  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

**Abattoir Hides, All Selections.**

---

**Manufacturers**

.....Of

Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined

Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,

Glues, and all Packing House Products.

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Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building, - - Philadelphia, Pa.

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**UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.**

BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

**Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,**  
**and its Affiliated Lines.**

---

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.





## BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 35,198 pkgs.; previous six days, 36,065 pkgs. The proportion of strictly fancy creamery was so light in the receipts that buyers did not object to 17½c, and the feeling was steady on that basis. Very much complaint is still found with the quality of the butter, and a good many marks are too highly colored. This should be remedied at once, and as the grass season comes on, the amount of coloring matter used should be still further reduced. Nothing of special interest connected with State dairy; movement light on the whole. Imitation creamery steady when fine. Factory unsettled, with the demand not quite equal to the present offerings. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	17½	a 17½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	16½	a 16½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	15	a 15
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	17	a 17½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	16½	a 16½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	15	a 15
State dairy, half Arkin tubs, fancy	16½	a 17
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	16	a 16
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	15	a 15½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	14	a 14½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	14	a 14½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	13	a 13½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	13	a 14½

## CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 10,901 boxes; previous six days, 7,208 boxes. There was only a moderate movement in old cheese during the week, and the general tone continues easy, though nothing to warrant further change in quotations. New large cheese is being quickly picked up on arrival for export. New small cheese continues to drag, and the feeling is weak and irregular. Skims are slow, and prices weaker. We quote:

State, full cream, full-made, large colored, 1 cty 12½	a 13
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	12½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	11½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	11½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	10½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	10½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	9½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	9½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	9
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	9
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	8½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	8½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	7½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	7½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	3½

## EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 66,271 cases; previous six days, 55,996 cases. The arrivals are much larger than last week, and with warmer weather and a lack of speculative support the market showed a further decline. Advices from the West are still generally firm, as to prices ruling at interior points, but there are indications of more goods coming in at many points, and it is thought that when the April contracts shall have been filled, speculative support may prove to be less strong. We quote:

State and Penn., average best, per doz.	14	a 14½
Western, selected, for storage.	14½	a 14½
Mich., North. O. and N. Ind., reg. packing.	13½	a 14
Other West., Northernly sect. reg.	13	a 13½
Kentucky, reg. packing.	13½	a 13½
Tennessee, fresh prime.	13	a 13½
Virginia, " "	12½	a 13
Other Southern, fair to prime.	12½	a 13
Dirtyies, per 30-doz. case.	4	a 4
Checks and Cracks, per 30-doz. case	3	a 3½
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per doz.	15½	a 17½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	16	a 15½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	14½	a 15
Goose eggs, per doz.	14	a 25

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	50 to 60c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.	40 to 50c a piece
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	40 to 72c a pair
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	15 a 25c a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	8 to 10c a piece
Heart, beef	15 to 20c a piece
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	12c a lb
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	6 to 8c a lb
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	22 to 30c a lb
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	8 to 10c a lb

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones,	per 2,000 lbs.	\$55 00
Flat shin bones, av. 42 lbs. per 100 bones, per	2,000 lbs.	40 00
Thigh bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per	2,000 lbs.	55 00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	150 00-190 00	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	100 00-150 00	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	50 00-90 00	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	3 00- 8 00	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1 40- 3 00	
Cattle switches, per 100	3-3½	

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	a 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	a 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.	30 a 50

## SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambskins	1 40 a 1 50
Modoc	a 1 20
Shearings	30 a 35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	per kg. 50 bbls. \$35 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	30
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	30
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	40
Hog, American, lbs. per lb.	20
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	20
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	22
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	22
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	13
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	Chicago 12
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 a 3
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 a 3
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	7½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	7
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	4 a 5
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	a 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	48
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	7 a 8
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	5½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	2 a 3
Russian rings	12 a 20

## SPICES.

Pepper, Sing. Black	Whole. Ground
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	11 11½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	18½ 19
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	16½ 17½
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	10 15
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	12
Allspice	9½ 12
Coriander	4 5
Cloves	10 14
Mace	45 50
Nutmeg, 1108	36 42
Ginger, Jamaican	18 20
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	6 10
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	7
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	10
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	25 28

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	18-15
No. 2 Skins	13-17
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	13
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	11
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 15 lbs. and over	2 25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2 00
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 15 lbs.	1 90
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 15 lbs.	1 65
Branded Kips, heavy	1 35
Light Branded Kips	1 60
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1 75
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1 25
Branded C. & B.	75
Bobs or deacons	30

## THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
1 Extra	18c
1	16c
IX moulding	16½c
IX	16c
IX	14½c
IX	14c
IX	13c
IX	11c
IX	10c
IX	9c
IX	8c

## SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 85 a 3 90
Refined-Granulated	4 a 4½
Crystals	4½ a 5
Powdered	4½ a 5

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. Caustic Soda	1.50 to 1.65 for 60 p.c.
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1.45 to 1.70 for 60 per cent.
60 " Caustic Soda	1.65 per 100 lbs.
98 " Powdered Caustic Soda, 2½-3 cts. lb.	
58 " Pure Alkali	80-85 cts. for 48 p.c.
48 " Soda Ash	85c-\$1 per 100 lbs.
Crystal Carbonate Soda	1.45-1.55 per 100 lbs.
Caustic Potash	45 to 50 cts. lb.
Borax	1½ cts. lb.
Talc	1 to 1½ cts. lb.
Palm Oil	8½-5½ cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	54 to 56 cts. gallon.
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	4½ to 4¾ cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	55 to 60 cts. gallon.
Cochin Cocconut Oil	8½ to 7 cts. lb.
Ceylon Cocconut Oil	6 to 8½ cts. lb.
Cuban Cocconut Oil	8½ to 5½ cts. lb.
Cottonseed Oil	26-30 cts. gallon.
Rosin	\$2.00 to \$3.50 per 280 lb.

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

There has only been a fair demand for stuff during the week, mostly for tankage. Buyers only buying goods for prompt shipment, as needed. Dried blood easier. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$20 50 a 21 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	23 00 a 24 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 27½ a 1 70
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1 55 a 1 62½
Bone black, spent, per ton	12 00 a 13 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent.	1 72½ a 1 75

Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	1 87½ a 1 90
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	14 50 a 15 00
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	13 75 a 14 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	14 00 a 15 50
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	12 00 a 12 50
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York	7 50 a 8 00
Asotone, per unit, del. New York	1 82½ a 1 85
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.	10 00 a 10 25
Fish scrap, dried	18 75 a 19 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment,	a 2 80
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	per 100 lbs.
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs.	2 82½ a 2 85
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 70 a 2 75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	6 60 a 6 80
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	per 2,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston
South Carolina phosphaterock, undried,	3 40 a 3 60
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.
The same dried	4 20 a 4 35

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,940 lbs.	8 70 a 8 95
Kainit, ex store, in bulk	9 00 a 10 65
Kieserit, future shipments	7 00 a 7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	1 78 a 1 85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex store	1 83 a 1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	than 2½ per cent. chlorine), to arrive,
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1 01 a 1 13
The same, spot	1 06 a 1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	per cent.)
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	1 99½ a 2 08½
Sylvinit, 24 a 26 per cent., per unit S. F.	36½ a 37½

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market has been active, prices well sustained, with a hardening tendency at the close. We quote: Crushed tankage, 8¢@20 per cent., \$14 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; do. 10¢@12 per cent., \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; do. 9½¢@15 per cent., \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; do. 9¢@20 per cent., \$15 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.45 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.67¢@1.70 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, \$1.70¢@1.72½ and 10 c. n. f. Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia, foreign and domestic, \$2.75¢@2.80 Baltimore and New York.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

WHITE CITY ICE COMPANY, Chicago; capital stock, \$5000; incorporators, James A. Avery, Simon J. Quinn and Herman Albrecht.

THE HACIENDA DE COAHUAYULA COMPANY, with capital of \$5,000,000, to carry on a mining, agriculture and cattle raising business in Mexico. The incorporators are George M. Emrick, Jacob J. Hubbard and Howard K. Wood, all of Jersey City, N. J.

THE LEWIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY of New York, for manufacture and sale of ice-making, refrigerator and electrical machines. Capital stock, \$350,000. Incorporated in Delaware by Charles W. Haight, H. L. King and J. J. Warren of New York, and James L. Wolcott of Dover Del.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTRIC REFRIGERATING COMPANY of Portland, Me., to carry on the business and license others to carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling and dealing in ice-making and refrigerating machines and machinery of all kinds; also of doing a general manufacturing and merchandise business. The amount of capital stock is \$2,500,000. The directors are Harry P. Sweetser, A. J. Desmond and Edward K. Milliken, all of Portland. The company's officers are: President, Harry P. Sweetser; treasurer, A. J. Desmond; secretary, Clarence Hale.

The Oxford (Ala.) Oil Company has perfected its organization and will build and operate a cottonseed oil mill at Oxford in time for this year's crop of seed. The officers are: President, J. F. Smith; vice-president, R. W. Henderson; secretary and treasurer, D. C. Cooper. The company is capitalized at \$15,000, all subscribed.

The National Cotton Oil Company of Denison, Tex., has given contract for the erection of the new building to replace a portion of the one destroyed by fire last December. New machinery has been ordered, and the contract price of the brick work is somewhat in excess of \$7800. The entire plant is to be overhauled and is expected to be in operation by September 1 next.

# The Manufacture of Sausages

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- SAUSAGE RECIPES.—Many different formulæ for same kind. Plain and fancy sausages. Domestic and foreign sausages. Sausage for best trade. Meat jellies. Delicatessen goods, etc., etc.

*And about 100 recipes and formulæ for the manufacture of all kinds of Sausages in use, compiled from the experience of the best experts on both Continents.*

*Will be issued about May 15, 1899, nicely bound with flexible cover.*

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**THE FIRST AND ONLY  
BOOK ON SAUSAGES  
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PRACTICAL  
RELIABLE**

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**The National  
Provisioner  
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**150 NASSAU STREET, 3  
NEW YORK.**

**Western Offices, Rialto Bldg.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.**



# Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS. - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

## THE MARKETMAN'S FOLLY.

Spring has come and it says that summer is coming. The retail marketman may recite this fact to remember last summer's heat and, in connection, the heavy weight of his ice bills. For some time we have urged upon the retailers two things: The co-operative principle of ice-making, and the installing in his place of a small refrigerating machine for his own business. This is cheaper in the long run, and more satisfactory all the time. The irregularity of the temperature of the icebox in hot weather is the cause of enormous quantities of meats turning off-color, or going bad on the butcher's hands. He throws away, in extra trimmings, enough meat to operate an ice machine if not to buy one. Any good-sized butcher can examine this machine question and his off-color meats for himself to see how near the mark this is. He can also look up his old ice bills and compare them with the cost of making ice itself, so as to decide for himself whether it is cheaper to put in a small plant for his market—selling to his fellow-butchers—or to go into a small co-operative ice making company. Take last summer's price for ice in almost any town, and the price at which the same concerns are now selling ice at a profit. In Dayton, Ohio, for instance, ice sold, until recently, for 35 cents per hundred. It is now selling profitably at 15 cents per hundred. The butcher who bought 500 pounds per day last summer paid \$17.50 for it. The same butcher now pays \$7.50 for the same ice, or \$10 per day less than he really did pay and still have left a legitimate margin for the leeching corporation. In the 91 days of the three hot months this modest overcharge item alone amounted to \$910. It is proportionately less for a smaller market business. If the same consumer used 200 pounds of ice per day for the other five months when deep winter did not furnish the refrigeration, his additional ice bill footed up to something like \$625 at last summer's price for ice, \$225, now, or an overcharge of \$400, making his total overcharge for the eight months \$1,510, for the supply at which he is here figured.

The Dayton contract price at present is 15 cents per hundred for 300 pounds daily. All quantities daily above that is 10 cents per hundred. A Cleveland (Ohio) man claims that he can make ice in moderate quantities for 3 cents per hundred. The Dayton price under discussion, and the cut-rate price in Tennessee at about the same rate serve to show the retailer how much his ice costs him over and above what it should. For how many butchers get their summer cold air at less than 35 cents per hundred pounds for ice? This also emphasizes the necessity for a more general installation of small refrigerating plants, and it shows likewise the amount of expended capital which can be available for such retail market equipment.

## MODIFYING GAME LAWS.

Legislators are gradually waking up to the fact that the game laws as now framed are more on a sentimental than a business basis, and Legislatures are being asked to modify them in the interest of the table and the trade. The new law for Oklahoma, and the one just passed by the New York Assembly, "extending the time for the sale in New York City for venison, squirrels, rabbits and other game," are acceptable examples of the revisions of the old laws in interest of trade.

There should be no law against foreign game, and foreign birds shipped into this market, unless certain flesh is unwholesome for human food at certain seasons. We believe that the game laws have not been framed on this basis. These laws are illiberal.

## NEW "BOB" VEAL LOGIC.

The Delaware County (N. Y.) calf dealers say that they are compelled to kill their calves under age to prevent them from catching the epidemic and dying. This is novel reasoning, but it will serve only to get these "bob" owners into trouble. The State inspectors made a raid along the Unadilla Valley roads last week and seized 66 "bob" calves. This means trouble for several people. As we have said before, this kind of meat is bought cheap, but year in and year out, with all the loss of time, loss of meat, expenses of courts when the offender is caught, and the trouble of hiding and marketing this veal it will prove to be a pretty costly stock to handle. Straight goods is the least troublesome and, in the end, the most profitable.

"Bob" veal dealers up the State of New York are becoming frightened at the zeal of the State Agricultural Department in enforcing the law against selling the meat of immature calves.

The bill which has just passed the Assembly extending the game law for New York City will be a welcomed piece of legislative justice to a large trade which has been handicapped by the close severity of the law.

## The Trading Stamp Bill Dead.

The Anti-Trading Stamp Bill which, in the Legislature at Albany, was known as the Ford-Brewster bill, has been killed. It was defeated in the Assembly on Thursday. This bill was designed and intended to "prohibit the use of trading stamps, trading checks, and similar gift enterprises in the State of New York. The bill had some dubious clauses in it which might have defeated its own laudable purposes, and fail of that just relief which has been sought in it by the retail merchants of the State. The next session of the Legislature may yield better results.

## Who First Made Meat Extract?

Since the meat controversy has been stirred by Gen. Miles, who has for some time past been conducting a campaign of slander against American meat and provisions instead of a deadly Indian-fighting war against the Philippines, the world has been trying to remember how the meat extracts came into existence. A European gives its genesis thusly:

"It originated in Edinburgh. A butcher in that city noticed that his customers ordered large quantities of gravy beef, and on reflection came to the conclusion that a large trade might be done in the sale of beef extract, whereby the householder would be saved the trouble of extracting the essence for himself. He accordingly left the butchering business and came to London. The new business prospered, but finding English beef to be very dear, he opened up connections with Chicago, from which place he got his supply for some years. At this time the capital of the concern was some £30,000. Later he discovered that beef was cheaper in the Argentine than in the Northern States of America, and so he again moved the scene of his operations. To complete the story, it should be added that the Edinburgh butcher is now a millionaire."

This conflicts with the claim that a chemist of Clapham, England, named Deane, one Brady of Newcastle, and a Mr. Reynolds of Leeds made extracts on a small scale in England before the Edinburgh scientist made known his discovery. C. G. Tindal also began making extracts after the Liebig method in 1866. This date is contemporaneous with first operations of the South American Company at Entre Rios, and the Tooth product in Queensland, Australia. It antedates modern canning. The foreign extract is too salty.

## Slow Eating May be Bad.

According to the Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases, slow eating is as bad as fast eating. "The important point is not that we eat slowly or fast, but that when we do eat we chew with energy. Of course where the haste is due to some mental anxiety this may injuriously inhibit the secretions. Slow eating begets a habit of simply mumbling the food without really masticating it, while the hurried eater is inclined to swallow his food before proper mastication. Hence hurried eating is bad, but rapid mastication is advantageous. It concentrates our energies on the act in question, and hence more thoroughly accomplishes it. Moreover, energetic chewing stimulates the secretion of saliva in the most favorable manner. These various points are so commonly misunderstood, at least by the laity, that they demand our frequent attention."

## "INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.  
No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.  
133-139 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO.





### Grocers Must Also Pay License.

The following section amending the ordinances of Buffalo, N. Y., so as to make grocers who sell canned or cured meats, also pay license, has been adopted. It was introduced by Mr. Boeckel, and says:

Sections 27, 28 and 29 of Chapter VII. of the Ordinances of the City of Buffalo are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 27. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale in the City of Buffalo any fresh, salt or smoked meat, or sausage outside of the public markets, who shall not have obtained a license so to do, as herein provided for; and no person shall sell or offer or expose for sale any fresh, salt or smoked meat, or sausage of any kind at retail outside of the main market buildings of each public market; and no person shall sell or expose or offer for sale in said city, fresh fish at any other place than in the regularly established fish market, or markets, belonging to the city, who shall not have obtained a license so to do, as herein provided for. No license shall be issued under this section for any stand or store not occupied at the time under a previous license as a meat or fish stand, except by the direction of the Common Council by a vote of two-thirds of all its members, nor after September 1st in any year except by unanimous consent of the Common Council.

Section 28. Any person desiring to sell fresh, salt or smoked meat, sausage, or fish within the City of Buffalo and outside the public market and market grounds, may at any time apply to the Common Council for permission so to do. Such application shall designate the place for which the license is desired. The Mayor shall issue to all persons who shall have obtained a permit from the Common Council to sell fresh, salt or smoked meat, sausage, or fish outside the public markets and market grounds, a license permitting them so to do upon payment to him of the license fees provided for by section 29 of this chapter. Such license shall specify the stand or place at which the person obtaining the same may sell or offer for sale fresh, salt or smoked meat, sausage or fish, and it shall not be lawful for such person to sell or offer for sale, or cause to be sold or offered for sale any fresh, salt or smoked meat, sausage, or fish at any other place without permission of two-thirds of the members of the Common Council and the approval of the Mayor, such approval to be endorsed upon the license.

Every license granted under this section shall expire on the first day of April next after the granting of the same, unless sooner revoked or annulled by the Common Council.

Section 29. For every license granted under the provisions of sections 27 and 28 of this chapter to sell fresh, salt or smoked meat, or sausage, a fee of \$15 shall be charged, to be paid to the Mayor on the granting of such license. And for every license granted under such section to sell fresh fish, a fee of \$10 shall be charged, to be paid to the Mayor on the granting of such license. No person shall within the market limits, sell any fresh fish unless he or she shall be a lessee under written lease of a stall, stand or other appurtenance to the market; nor shall any person within five hundred feet of any market peddle fresh fish. The provisions of sections 27, 28 and 29 shall not apply to the sale of canned meats.

The Mazet bill, permitting the sale of birds and game out of season, has passed the Assembly and reached the Senate Thursday. It was at once referred to Forest, Fish and Game Laws Committee. Senator Brown, the chairman of the committee, thinks it will die there. This measure is properly called the "Cold Storage" bill because a prominent Brooklyn cold storage gentleman evinces a lively interest in it.

### The Hero and His Canned Meat at Manila.

American canned goods are killing the Filipinos. That is, our soldier boys get their strength from it which enables them to keep going and shooting and eating good American beef from the travel ration tin in the Orient. The following letter from J. C. Chase, written in the trenches, is characteristic of a fighting American soldier. The writer is a well known stockman. He was a cashier of Dold's when he enlisted for the war. This is what he says:

In the Trenches Between Calocan and Malabay, Philippine Islands, Feb. 28, 1899.—Mr. W. G. Cargill, Armour Packing Co.: I am taking advantage of a lull in the fighting between the Filipinos and ourselves to inform you that the boys of Company "B," Twentieth Kansas, are doing fine and feeding on Armour's delicious canned meats without a kick. Yours sincerely, H. Clarence Chase.

The men at Manila are eating what the men in Cuba had. They are fighting and led by fighters. They don't stop eating and fighting to hear of Gen. Miles. This writer is a meat man.

### The Biggest Butcher in the World.

Leo, Whitton, said to be the heaviest man in the world, died suddenly in Macclesfield on Monday, 10th inst., where he was exhibited at a publichouse. He took cold died in a few hours, at the age of 41. He weighed 715 pounds, just the weight of his father and mother combined. Three years ago he came over from Ontario, where he was a butcher. He was married, and leaves two or three children. He had exhibited throughout England. Medical evidence at the inquest was to the effect that the least cold caused an extra strain on the heart, which had to pump blood over too large a system, and was always working at high pressure. The verdict was death from syncope owing to a weak and fatty heart. The body was placed in an enormous iron-banded coffin, too big to go in a hearse. Notwithstanding his wonderful size it is remarkable to add that in respect of food Mr. Whitton actually consumed less than an ordinary-sized man. His figure was extraordinary, his height being 5 feet 10 inches, his chest measurement 72 inches, and his waist girth 84 inches. When only 12 years of age he weighed 196 pounds, and ten years later he had added 140 pounds more to his weight. In this connection it may be noted that the heaviest man now alive in Great Britain is a butcher named Mr. Thomas Longley, of Dover. His weight was recently given as 621 pounds. His chest measurement is 70 inches and waist girth 83 inches. Mr. Longley has the advantage of Mr. Whitton in height by three inches, as he stands 6 feet 1 inch in his stockings. Like his Canadian rival Mr. Longley is a very moderate eater and an absolute teetotaler.—Meat Trades Journal.

Fricassee of Beef.—Cold beef, two onions, two potatoes, sweet herbs, one pint stock, 1 oz. flour, 1 tablespoonful of ketchup. Take some roast beef that has been underdone, and, having cut off the fat and skin, put it, with the bones, broken up, into a stewpan, with two large onions, sliced, two, good-sized potatoes, sliced, a bunch of savory, and a leaf of sweet basil, or any sweet herb; add to this the gravy, and about one pint of warm water, cover it closely, and let it simmer for about one hour, then skim, and strain it, carefully removing every particle of fat. In another saucepan melt a piece of butter the size of a walnut, which thicken with flour, stir it a few minutes, add the strained gravy to it, let it come to a boil, and then put in one tablespoonful of ketchup and the beef, cut in thin slices; let it simmer from five to ten minutes, but on no account let it boil, as this would render the meat tasteless and insipid.

### Danish Method of Sorting and Packing Eggs.

Viggo Schwartz, the Danish expert in egg-packing, was some time ago taken to Ireland by the Irish Agricultural Organization Society to teach Erin's sons how to pack eggs. The Danish method of sorting and packing eggs is as follows: The eggs are brought to the packinghouses, and, of course, the question of freshness is very important, and there they are graded to six sizes, namely, from 13 lb. to 18 lb. per long hundred. It may be explained that eggs weighing 2 oz. each would scale at 15 lb. per 120, and this is about the medium size. The men who are engaged in the work of packing have six boxes before them representing the different sizes. They use no board as in France, and are simply guided by the eye. Each egg is taken, they judge to which size it is nearest, and put it into the box corresponding to that size. This system is simple and so skillful do the experts become that 120 eggs are often taken out of the box as a test, and when put upon the scale they were not more than 1 oz. out of the 15 lbs. In fact, if after the eggs are scaled they are much out, the packers have to re-sort them. The best method of packing eggs is in wood wool, and it is an undoubted fact that those eggs sent from Ireland, chiefly from the Mallow district, packed in this way have been able to out-distance most successfully eggs from the Continent.

More than 225,000 head of cattle were imported into the United States at Buffalo, N. Y., and sold to farmers in Western New York. These farmers fattened and prepared them for the home market.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE.



Freeze-em... Freeze-em...

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 3 Weeks just as fresh.

Prevents Slimy and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.

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WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

## Local AND Personal

\*\* J. F. Connelly, bookkeeper for Swift and Company at their Thirteenth street market, has been transferred to the company's Ninth street market, Jersey City, N. J.

\*\* Wm. Block, entry clerk at Swift and Company's Thirteenth street market, has been promoted to be bookkeeper at the same place.

\*\* Frank McNulty, the entry clerk at Swift and Company's Ninth street market, Jersey City, N. J., has been promoted to bookkeeper at the company's Wayne street Jersey City market.

\*\* R. E. Ball, bookkeeper for Swift and Company, at their Wayne street market, has been transferred to be their bookkeeper at the Eleventh avenue New York market, vice Richardson resigned.

\*\* The Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., has been authorized by the Council to grant a butcher's license to John A. Farrell, to sell fresh and salt meats at his market, 1371 Jefferson street, of that city. Fee to be paid.

\*\* Robert Hedditch, a marketman at Charlotte, N. Y., sold meat to a Mrs. Ham. Then he brought an action for \$46.46. A man named Bailey got into the case by asking the butcher if he was worth \$25. "Then," said he, "let Mrs. Ham have that much of hams or other stuff, and I'll pay you for it." He paid that much. The boardinghouse keeper's lawyer said that was a perpetual "stand for \$25." Judge Sutherland is now trying to decide whether this is a "perpetual guarantee" for Ham.

\*\* The question of a public market is again before the Common Council of Rochester, N. Y. Gov. Roosevelt has signed the bill which creates James O'Neil, Wm. H. Hollister, Jr., and Rice C. Bull a commission to select a site for such a market in that city. The city is authorized to borrow not over \$50,000 for such market purposes.

\*\* The butchers of Lansing, Mich., have signed an agreement to close their shops at 7:30 p. m. after April 17. Wednesdays and Saturdays are excepted.

\*\* Simon Maier, the Los Angeles (Cal.) butcher, who has been in much trouble lately with the affairs of his meat business, has now made a settlement and will resume his butchering business.

\*\* George W. Laraway's ham and bacon curing establishment at Russia, N. Y., came near burning down and roasting the whole mass of meat stored there. This was narrowly averted.

\*\* A. P. Connell has taken charge of the meat department of Cantwell's big store at Washington street and Second avenue, Albany, N. Y.

\*\* Charles C. Freeman, salesman at the Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue branch of the Cudahy Packing Company, has been promoted to the managership of the company's important branch at Scranton, Pa. Mr. Freeman has a good name among the trade in New York City and should be a good man at his new post. He left for Scranton in time to take charge on last Saturday morning. Mr. Freeman succeeds W. V. Babbitt.

\*\* William Pfeifel, Jr., is the new salesman at the Cudahy Packing Company's box at Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue. He takes the place of his predecessor, who has been promoted to be manager in another state.

\*\* Mr. Lewis Samuels is back from the West. He reports general conditions good, and his general condition looks good. The spring wheat was chilled a bit by the late

freezes. U. D. B. Co. will be receiving some fine bunches of cattle soon, as a natural consequence of Treasurer Samuels' absence in the West.

\*\* General Manager W. H. Noyes of Swift and Company of New York came back from his short period of rest at Old Point Comfort. He nearly worked himself to a standstill catching up, and left again for Chicago during the week. The Western trip is the usual "spring movement."

\*\* Kingan & Co. have set the painters to work to paint up the lower half of Manhattan market, and give it that freshness with which a progressive business concern should greet spring. General Manager McVickar is alive to every need of his big premises or his trade. He will not let his end of the famous old market go in mourning.

\*\* The Sheriff received an execution Thursday against Christian Schuck, butcher, of 612 Second avenue, New York City, for \$1162 in favor of Swift and Company for meat. On the 15th inst. he gave Swift and Company a bill of sale on No. 579 Second avenue for \$1. He has been in business for six years at various locations.

\*\* The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have taken judgment against Samuel Goldberger for the sum of \$90.

\*\* The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have secured judgment against Louis Horowitz for \$22.

\*\* Cut-rate shops were opened by some Western meat people at Plymouth Pa. The "Cut-Rate" market gave the local butchers "highstericks" and threw them into momentary spasms. The butchers cut, and now everybody is eating meat for almost nothing.

\*\* John A. McGinn, for many years traveling representative of the Sinclair Packing Company, has been promoted to headquarters at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

\*\* The Maysville (Ky.) Produce Company have just received the last shipment of the 800,000 dozen eggs to be stored in their warehouse. This makes 9,600,000 eggs in all.

\*\* H. L. Handy of Springfield, Mass., reports trade booming up in the section of his Hampden street provision establishment. Such indications are good.

\*\* The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have obtained a judgment against David Bozar for \$36.

\*\* The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending April 26, condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 7148 lbs.; veal, 1750 lbs.; 24 barrels poultry, 4800 lbs.; 6 sheep, 190 lbs.; mutton, 800 lbs.; hogs, 3330 lbs.; 6 barrels game, 1200 lbs.; 24 calves, 1080 lbs.

### F. A. Van Iderstine Is Dead.

Frederick A. Van Iderstine, the well known hide and tallow merchant at 272 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, is dead. Mr. Van Iderstine died at his home, 164 Lafayette avenue, of that borough, on Friday afternoon, 21st inst. The deceased gentleman suffered from heart trouble for several weeks. He was in business in Brooklyn for over forty-five years. He leaves a widow and four children. Two of his sons were associated with him in his business. He was a member of the Oxford and the Crescent Clubs, and a leading member of the National Indian Association.

Mr. Van Iderstine's was one of the largest and saddest funerals ever held in Brooklyn, because he had so many genuine friends who grieved for him. The house was not able to hold the sad host of callers who came to pay their last respects to him. The floral offerings were profuse. The house was full of flowers brought or sent by devoted friends.

Among the more notable persons present

from Manhattan were Samuel Weil, secretary of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.; Max Sulzberger, son of President Ferdinand Sulzberger of the same company; Patrick Donahue, John V. Donahue of P. Donahue & Son, West 39th street; Moses Stern of Joseph Stern & Son, West Fortieth street, and Joseph Habeman, West Fortieth street.

### THE NEW YORK CITY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association of New York City very properly ignored charges made by insinuation against a leading and faithful member. The whole matter was referred to a committee for investigation and report. This was done as a matter of form, so that the whole matter might be brought up regularly before the body. There was not a dissenting vote to the refusal of the association to censure or discredit one of its fathers and builders. We do not desire to discuss these matters except to say that there can be no good in dissensions. The unanimity of its action on Monday night shows that there is but one opinion in the body itself. Workers are hard to get, and builders are rarer still. It is difficult to get them, and disastrous to lose their personality. It is a conspicuous fact that the same brains and energy which have welded the Retail Butchers' Protective Association and held it on its rocky course, also built up those two credits to retail butchery, the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association and the New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association. To build, hold and pilot them through their troubled seas to their present position was no small task. No one now but an ingrate would execute the founders and masterworkmen who have been virtually the same men in the three concerns. It was a proper echo of this sentiment which guided the Protective Association last Monday to show its unanimity and confidence in one whose handiwork is on every stone in the upbuilding of the three creditable bodies. We wish to see the position of the butcher bettered because he is a better citizen, and has a happier home life when this is so. Associations have all they can do to meet the troubles which confront them from outside, without fomenting discord within or allowing irresponsible outsiders to do so. There is always a disposition to "change horses," but the "shift" should be well tried out before being "buckled into harness" for a full stretch. The Fat Melting Association is now in that quiver of excitement which always precedes an election for officers. The clans are forming and a "hot" time may or may not result. Anyhow the election of officers and sundry matters which are attended to at the annual meeting will take place on May 18th. The lines are now forming for the usual "scrimmage."

## When Outdoor Life

begins to resume importance it is well to remember that the Telephone Service reaches everywhere and gets there quicker than anything else.

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## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, April 28, 1899:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Ahrens, Ahrend, 131 W. Thirty-third st.; to Klatt & Semken (filed April 21).....	\$ 177
O'Hara, Thos., 152 Prince st.; to Mary O'Hara (R.) (filed April 21).....	78
Bologna, G., 328 E. Twelfth st.; to G. Francavaglia (filed April 21).....	118
Coffara, A., 168 Thompson st.; to G. Francavaglia (filed April 21).....	185
Schumacher, Geo., 1071 Second ave.; to F. Umbach (filed April 21).....	1,000
Seidenberg, Hy., 1580 Madison ave.; to E. Straus (filed April 24).....	600
Deixler, Max, 96 Allen st.; to D. Rosenberg (filed April 24).....	100
Walsh, J. H., 976 Eighth ave.; to T. Kelly (filed April 24).....	500
Libermann, J., 120 Broome st.; to S. Levine (filed April 24).....	200
Straub, Geo., 1941 First ave.; to C. Bornemann (filed April 24).....	75
Heller, A. & H., 278 E. Houston st.; to J. Walker (filed April 25).....	400
Stahl, L. J. & F., 1100 Lexington ave.; to D. Rabenstein (filed April 25).....	800
Purman, B., 2267 Seventh ave.; to H. Luehrs (filed April 26).....	400
Renca, P. & G., 385 Broome st.; to M. Renca (filed April 26).....	800
Rocco, G., 346 E. One Hundred and Ninth st.; to Angelo Rocco (filed April 26).....	100
Dietrich, M., 1555 Lexington ave.; to E. Strauss (filed April 26).....	60
Grad, J., 229 E. Third st.; to A. Polowe and others (filed April 26).....	175
Lykke, C., 620 Grand st.; to F. Muller (filed April 26).....	450
Stein & Kane, 32 Greenwich st.; to E. R. Biehler (filed April 27).....	70
Lugattula, G., 334 E. Eleventh st.; to A. Buccola (filed April 27).....	575
Grumpelt, Hy., 404 Second ave.; to Anna Grumpelt (filed April 27).....	250
Petrasek, Albert, 418 E. Seventy-second st.; to V. Vachavik (filed April 27).....	150

#### Bills of Sale.

Kroucke, L., 406 W. Thirty-first st.; to E. Krudener (filed April 21).....	155
Maneri, G., 168 Thompson; to A. Caffara (filed April 21).....	400
Eide, B. & T., 229 E. Third st.; to J. Grad (filed April 26).....	493
Peck & Gildersleeve, 108-110 W. Sixteenth st.; to T. & W. Schlener (filed April 27).....	1,700
Gellis, Max, 1998 Third ave.; to L. Rifkenn (filed April 27).....	500
Wald, Jake, 151 E. Houston st.; to M. Fisher (filed April 27).....	40

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Bills of Sale.

Bender, George, 631 Marcy ave.; to Louis L. Bender (filed April 21).....	none
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### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, April 28, 1899:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Butchers' Mortgages.

Kabatzky, S., 244 Madison ave.; to M. Klein (filed April 21).....	20
Egenberger, Anton, 530 E. Fourteenth st.; to C. Schroder (filed April 21).....	60
Widgerwitz, A., 65 Rivington st.; to H. Brand (R.) (filed April 24).....	45
Hamm & Knoll, 100 E. Fourth st.; to E. Hamm (filed April 25).....	200

##### Bills of Sale.

Clauss, Martin, 600 Tenth ave.; to Marie Clauss (filed April 21).....	250
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Koehler Bros., Eighty-second street and East End ave.; to M. J. Grossman (filed April 24).....

Half, E. S., 272 Third ave.; to A. Kaufman (filed April 25).....

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Grocers' Mortgages.

Elkin, Samuel, 229 Buchwick ave.; to Fannie Goldberg (filed April 21).....	150
Rosener, Aaron, Hemlock st. and Vienna ave.; to Louis & Jacob Weil (filed April 21).....	335
Matson, Metta, 2719 Fulton st.; to Von Glahn Bros (filed April 22).....	64
Holland, Kohman, Elton st. and Wortman ave.; to Samuel and Benj. Strauss (filed April 25).....	230
Meyer, Rich. H., 66 Park ave.; to John H. Mehlihop (filed April 25).....	1,445
Stelling, Henry, 211 Luquer st.; to Louis Ohland (filed April 25).....	600
Marsaglia, Joseph, 128 N. Sixth street; to Chas. Mastrocola (filed April 26).....	400
Miller, Charles F., 176 Livingston st.; to Octave D. Potter (filed April 26).....	2,550
Dincin, Philip, 40 Walton st.; to Nathan Cohen (filed April 26).....	60
Dankeis, Chas., and Herman Embusch, 66 Second street; to Henry Monsees (filed April 26).....	400
Rohrosen & Blendemann, 97 Fifth ave.; to Marie F. Seebeck (filed April 26).....	400
McGovern, James, 65 N. Tenth st.; to Fidelity Loan Ass'n. (filed April 26).....	75

##### Bills of Sale.

Goldberg, Jacob, 229 Bushwick ave.; to Samuel Elkin (filed April 21).....	550
Ege, Alphon, 22 Boerum st.; to Louis Weinrib (filed April 24).....	450
Seebeck, Marie F., 97 Fifth ave.; to Rohrosen & Blendemann (filed April 26).....	1,425
Abramson, Nathan, 58 Graham ave.; to Rose Ragenberg (filed April 26).....	500
Ragenberg, Rose, 58 Graham ave.; to Samuel Rosenfeld (filed April 26).....	244
Rosenfeld, Samuel, 58 Graham ave.; to Jacob Rosenblatt (filed April 27).....	295
Smith, William, 169 Knickerbocker ave.; to Wm. J. Drexler & Co. (filed April 27).....	1,200
Rosenfeld, Samuel, 212 Graham ave.; to Rosa Smith (filed April 28).....	800

### BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—M. B. White, Malvern; meat market; succeeded by H. T. Collett.

CONNECTICUT.—Spencer & Pierpont, Waterbury; meat, etc.; dissolved; E. M. Pierpont continues.—John B. Richards, New Haven; market; R. E. mortg. \$1000.

DELAWARE.—James W. Camper, Harrington; butcher; dead.

INDIANA.—J. L. Parson, Fairmount; restaurant; succeeded by Street & Street.—Wm. Derleth, Indianapolis; meats; R. E. deed \$4000.—John Hotz, Indianapolis; meats; R. E. mortg. \$1000.—Long Bros., Richmond; meats; Frank Long, individually, R. E. mortg. \$100.

KANSAS.—Sauer & Steinman, Iola; meats; sold out.—French & Carr, Kansas City; meats, etc.; sold out.—Gish Bros., Abilene; meats; chatt. mortg. \$200.

MAINE.—Sullivan & Geary, Machias; provisions, etc.; dissolved.—James H. Haynes, Dexter; provisions; voluntary bankruptcy.—D. M. Henry, Gardiner; restaurant.—Arthur R. Jewett, Skewhegan; retail provisions; chatt. mortg. \$500 discharged; a new \$300 mortg. given.

MASSACHUSETTS.—E. B. Lawrence, Boston; retail provisions; assigned.—Wm. Dennett, Gloucester; fish and oil, dead.—James H. Condon, Lynn; provisions, etc.; damaged by fire.—Reuben G. Clark, Malden; provisions; chatt. mortg. \$100.—Jos. H. Lally, Somerville; provisions; voluntary petitions in bankruptcy.—A. O. Packard, Taunton; provisions; R. E. mortg. \$2500.

MICHIGAN.—W. C. Houghton, Bay City; meats, etc.; succeeded by Neil & Dumont.

NEW YORK.—R. W. Johnson, Lynbrook; meat; out of business.—John A. Natt, Rochester; meat; succeeded by Morrissey Bros.—Molloy & Proper, Saratoga Springs; meat market; succeeded by F. P. Molloy.—Clar-

ence S. Chamberlain, Syracuse; market, etc.; bill of sale, \$450.

OHIO.—Jacob Rapp, Cleveland; meat market; assigned.—R. A. Hensley & Son, Milledtown; butchers; R. E. mortg. \$450.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Peter Roeder, Allegheny; butcher; judg. \$501.—Emil Frederick, Conyngham; butcher; judg. \$500.—Augustus Miller, Harrisburg; butcher; judg. \$1300.—John Leary, Mahanoy City; Restaurant; execution \$3200.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—H. Hemme, Charleston; restaurant; judgs. \$237.—Eugene Hogan, Sumpter; butcher; chatt. mortg. \$300.

VIRGINIA.—F. B. Strosser, Norfolk; meats R. E. deed of trust \$1000.

### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

#### Butchers' Big Time in Indiana.

The German Butchers' Society of Indianapolis is making great preparations for the annual picnic, barbecue and beef and sheep-dressing contest to be given at Armstrong Park in May. A first-class feast will be in store for those who attend. Choice lambs and well-fed steers will be killed and roasted under the supervision of a first-class chef the previous day and night. Skillful butchers will do the carving. The contest last year, which was the first of a series, was pronounced a decided success by the butchers. One minute a fine steer is tugging at his halter and four or five minutes later he is ham-strung and quartered ready for the market. The following butchers have great records in beef dressing: M. Mullens, Chicago, four minutes and five seconds; Paul Tetzel, New York, four minutes and ten seconds; Charles De Moss, Indianapolis, four minutes and thirty seconds; A. Amrien, Cincinnati, four minutes and thirty-five seconds; J. Donnelly, Cincinnati, four minutes and thirty-five seconds; J. Smith, Kansas City, four minutes and forty seconds; E. Fountain, Omaha, four minutes and forty-one seconds.

The following butchers have made world records at sheep dressing contests, dressing but one sheep.

M. Hart, Kansas City, one minute and three seconds; Ed Whitlock, St. Louis, one minute and five seconds; Fred Perry, Indianapolis, one minute and six seconds.

C. J. Gardner of that city has the world's record in dressing ten sheep, which he made last summer by dressing them in the remarkable time of thirty-two minutes and nine seconds.

The Grocers' and Meatmen's Association of Burlington, Vt., last week amended the constitution of the body so the board of directors which the amendment created shall perform, as much as possible, the duties which now devolve upon the board of trade. The association then elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—John O'Neil.

Vice-president—John W. Daley.

Treasurer—L. H. Prior.

Secretary—E. B. Corley.

Executive committee—E. S. Spear, E. A. Croker, J. A. Childs, John McKenzie, F. LeChair.

Board of Directors—John O'Neil, F. E. Perkins, F. H. Corley, G. M. Cosgriff, M. L. Sanborn.

Custodian—J. C. Kelley.

The association also with equal coolness looked into a small blaze in the hall and the matter of aiding the Rutland-Canadian railroad to the extent of \$30,000. Both things were extinguished.

The Butchers and Grocers' Retail Protective Association of Detroit gave Secretary Marks \$100 and told him to go to Lansing and work for the passage of the new garnishee law. The pin-money was all right, but the association rated votes cheaply. The law should be passed.

The butchers of Greylock, Mass., met recently with the purpose of organizing themselves into an association similar to that at North Adams. It was decided to form the association. The organization was formed last week.



## Business Opportunities.

### POSITION WANTED.

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## THE BACON PIG.

(Concluded from Last Week.)

The idea of keeping pigs chiefly on corn only for successive generations, even in the corn belt, is outrageously absurd. Some Canadian dealers are crying out against the use of clover and grass in growing bacon, especially in the later stages of growth. Let them continue that cry long enough and they will bury the bacon idea a thousand fathoms deep. The idea of growing pigs from generation to generation without grass or clover pastures is too absurd for anything.

They must be fattened on nitrogenous and carbonaceous foods. Of course the latter must predominate. These foods include corn, barley, and peas as grain, and some field roots, pumpkins and oil cake may be used as the nitrogenous complement. Peas alone, where they can be successfully grown, make a good fattening food. But in the corn belt they claim fattening food must be corn. Our Canadian brethren are crying out against the use of corn when finishing bacon, but corn is an imported food into Canada, and politics are still alive in that country. When their pork dealers tell us that corn during the finishing period will not make as firm or as perfect bacon as some foods, such as barley or peas, their testimony should be accepted, but when they tell us that good bacon can not be made by feeding a fair proportion of corn, their libelous testimony should be flung back at the designing source from whence it comes. Corn properly used is one of the grandest gifts ever bestowed upon a nation, but it can easily be abused.

The swine must have suitable exercise. This, in addition to keeping the pigs healthy, creates muscle, that is to say, lean. Of course, the exercise they get in the pastures will be sufficient. The fattening period accentuates the streaking in the bacon, and if, while the animals are being fattened, they can get some exercise, the meat will be firmer than if such exercise is absent.

But there is another way of getting bacon quickly, that is to say, through introducing sires of the improved Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds, and crossing them upon the

short-bodied sows that abound everywhere. More especially in the corn belt would such a course be judicious. It would bring renovation and healing to the swine industry in that region. I would in the first generation produce a growthy and vigorous animal of the bacon type. It would impart bone and stamina and breeding qualities, and everything else that is good. When Secretary Wilson uttered those now famous sentences in favor of the Tamworth as a bacon producer, he knew what he was talking about. Did many of those, therefore, who ridiculed the idea of introducing Tamworth blood into America know what they were talking about? This I have no hesitation in asking. But there is one great obstacle in the way of introducing such a cross. It is the scarcity of the material. All the males of both breeds in all England could be absorbed by a single state in the corn belt. Why should any man cry out against this cross who has never tried it?

The bacon pig, therefore, it seems to me, is the goal of swine breeding in America, regardless of the British or of any other market. Of course, if we can capture the British market so that we can enter it on an even footing as to prices with the Danes or the Canadians so much the better; or, if we can improve the price abroad, we will have made a distinctive gain. But, in the absence of such attainment, it will be to our advantage to grow some of the bacon type. Again I say, we shall be compelled to grow the bacon pig.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 28.—Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 60s.; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Dull; prime mess, Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 37s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., steady, 31s.; short rib, 18 to 20 lbs., steady, 31s.; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., firm, 29s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 29s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 30s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 23s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, steady, 27s.; American refined, in 28 lb. pails, steady, 27s. 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 84s.; good, 65s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, easy, 51s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 22s.; Australian in London, dull, 23s. 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, May-August, easy, 15s. 6d.

### Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—Yesterday (Friday) there was a report that one melter had sold 500 hhds city for export at 4½. If this is so, the market would be firm at that price, while the trade generally are awaiting a confirmation of it; at any rate the situation now looks as though as it was dragging on bottom, and that more important demand from exporters was possible at any time.

COTTON OIL.—On Thursday the market continued quiet, while it was in all respects as to prices essentially as quoted in our full review for the week.

## Chicago Markets

### LARDS.

Choice prime steam	a	5.17
Prime steam	a	5.15
Neutral	a	6½
Compound	a	4½

### STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	a	5%
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### OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	a	40
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	a	37
Lard oil, No. 1	a	29
Lard oil, No. 2	a	27
Oleo oil, "Extra"	a	7%
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	a	42½
Neatsfoot oil, Extra	a	35
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	a	28
Tallow oil	a	40

### TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	a	4¾
No. 2	a	3¾
Edible Tallows	a	4¾

### GREASES.

Brown	a	3¾
Yellow	a	3¾
White, A	a	3¾
White, B	a	3¾
Bone	a	4

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	a	1¾
Inferior or black fat	a	1¾
Suet	a	3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	a	30

### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	a	25½
Crude, in tanks	a	22
Butter oil, barrels	a	29 a 30

### FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	a	1.70 a 1.72½
Hoof meal, per unit	a	1.37½ a 1.40
Concent, tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. p. unit	a	1.45
Unground t'k'g, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	a	15.00 a 16.00
Unground t'k'g, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton	a	13.50 a 15.50
Unground t'k'g, 8 & 35 p. c. per ton	a	12.00 a 12.50
Ground raw bones	a	23.00 a 24.00
Ground steamed bones	a	18.00 a 19.00

### HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	a	\$190 a \$205 per ton 65-70 lbs. av
Hoofs	a	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	a	\$62.50 to \$67.50 per ton
Flat Shin Bones	a	\$41.00 to \$42.00 per ton
Thigh Bones	a	\$100 per ton, 80-100 lbs. av.

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	a	7½ a 8
Pocket pieces	a	4
Tenderloins	a	15 a 15½
Spare ribs	a	4½
Trimnings	a	4½
Boston butts	a	4½
Cheek Meat	a	2½ a 3

### CURING MATERIALS.

Tenderloins	a	15 a 15½
Pure open kettle	a	4½
White, clarified	a	4½
Plantation, granulated	a	5½ a 5¾

### COOPERAGE.

Barrels	a	70 a 72½
Lard tierces	a	102½ a 1.05

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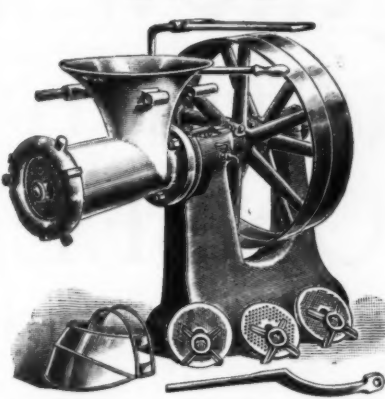
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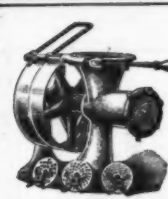
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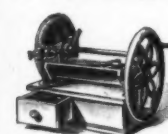
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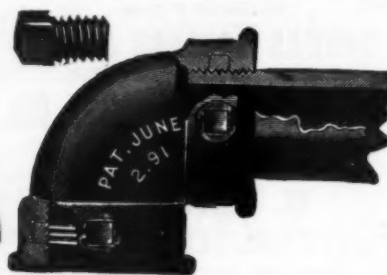
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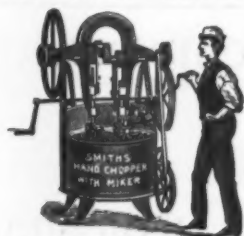


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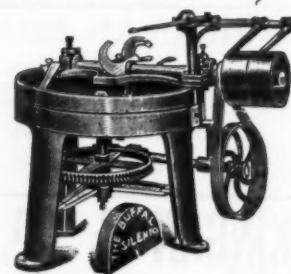
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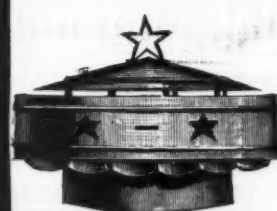
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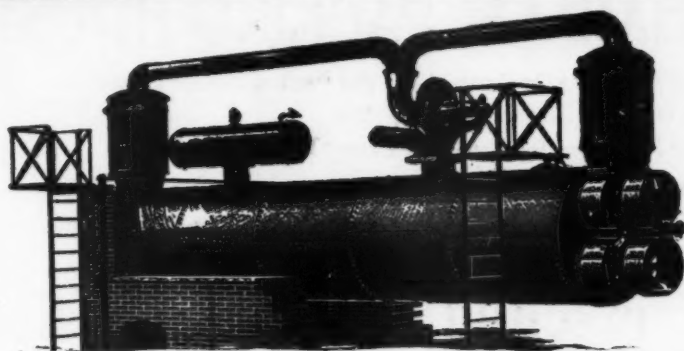
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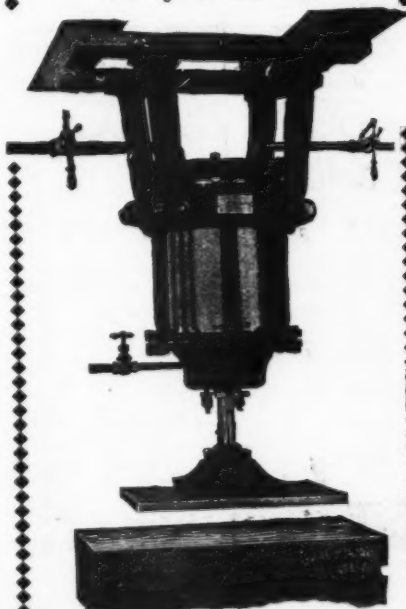
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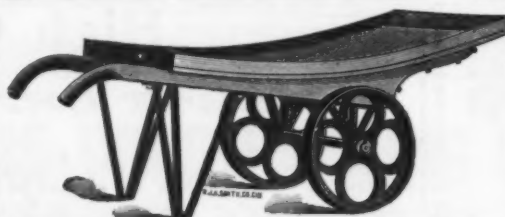
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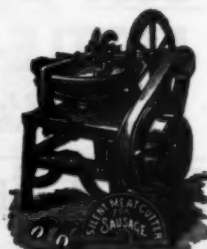
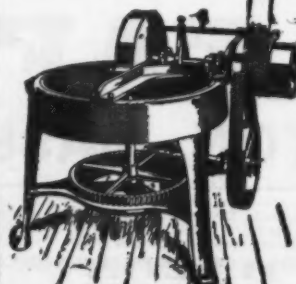
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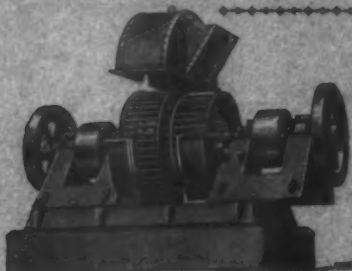
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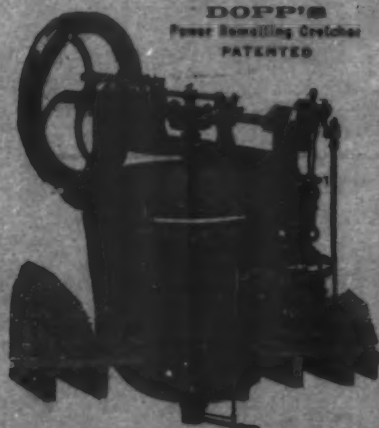
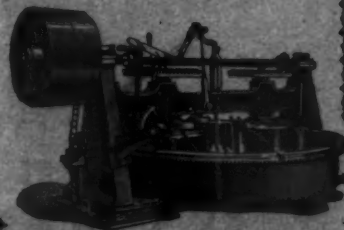
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